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# Korean Affairs Report

KULLOJA

No. 12, December 1984

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5 July 1985

## KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

KULLOJA

No. 12, DECEMBER 1984

Except where indicated otherwise in the table of contents the following is a complete translation of the monthly theoretical journal of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party published in Pyongyang.

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## LET US STRENGTHEN WORK WITH THE SCIENTISTS AND TECHNICIANS

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No.12, Dec 84 pp 2-7

[Text] To commendably conduct work with the scientists and technicians is a very important question arising in achieving the growth and prosperity of the country and successfully pushing socialist construction.

The scientists and technicians are the masters of the technological revolution, and they are in direct charge of the development of science and technology. By the scientists and technicians fresh ground is broken in the study of science, and technological advancement achieved. Apart from the role of the scientists and technicians a victorious forward movement of the revolution and construction is unthinkable nor is it possible to speak about social progress and prosperity.

Work with the scientists and technicians is a responsible task to achieve the enrichment, strengthening, and development of the country and national prosperity, enhancing their social position and revolutionary role, and a lofty task to energetically push ahead with the revolution and construction, making their scientific and technological talents and fervor displayed to the hilt.

It is an important requirement in stepping up socialist construction and enhancing the nation's economic might to strengthen work with the scientists and technicians.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"Ours is an era of science and technology. Only if we rapidly develop science and technology, can we expedite socialist construction and develop the people's economy onto a new higher stage, and go forward to successfully solve both the question of improving the living standard for the people and the question of strengthening the might of the country." (Book "Let Us Go Forward Holding Aloft the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Ideology," p 15)

Socialist economic construction is a difficult and complex struggle to conquer nature with a great deal of labor force and material, technical

means. Such economic construction struggle cannot be carried out successfully by "human wave tactics." There is a limit to man's physical strength, but there is no limit to human wisdom which, developing science and technology, goes forward to conquer nature. Scientific and technological assets created by man display a great might in the economic construction struggle to conquer nature. Science and technology constitute an energetic means to develop the socialist economy, and success in economic construction is achieved importantly by the development of science and technology.

Today in our country the greatest reserve for the growth of production lies in the development of science and technology, and the best method to effectively utilize currently existing economic foundations and make them amply show their worth also lies in the innovation of technology.

Today when our revolution and construction have reached a new higher stage, it is also imperative to quickly develop science and technology for realizing the chuchezation, modernization, and scientization of the people's economy and occupying the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction ahead of schedule.

The chuchezation, modernization, and scientization of the people's economy are a strategic line which must be maintained invariably in socialist economic construction, and an awesome economic construction struggle calling for great revolutions in the branches of science and technology. It is only by the development of science and technology that all tasks can be carried out successfully--tasks to effectively tap and utilize the nation's raw material, fuel, and motive power resources, to perfect the branch structures of the people's economy and equip them with modern technical provisions, to place production and management activities on new scientific foundations. Indeed, what is demanded everywhere is science and technology, and without the development of science and technology it is impossible to correctly solve any of the scientific and technological questions that arises in realizing the chuchezation, modernization, and scientization of the people's economy. In the final analysis, whether or not the basic strategic line of socialist economic construction can be realized hinges largely on the development of science and technology.

Today when the development of science and technology has come up in the forefront as an urgent matter to step up socialist construction and strengthen the nation's economic might, it arises as a very important partywide demand to strengthen work with the scientists and technicians who are in direct charge of the matter.

In our country, with our party's correct national cadre training guideline brilliantly realized, a 1.2 million-strong intellectual force has been created. The scientists, technicians, and specialists whom our party has brought up, are performing a great role in scientific research work and technological remolding work, and they are positively contributing to the revolution and construction. As long as we have this large force of able intellectuals who are faithful to the party and the leader, there can be no fortress of science that cannot be occupied nor can there be any technological progress that cannot be achieved.

The question is: Will such a powerful scientific and technological force be correctly organized and mobilized in making their inexhaustible revolutionary fervor and creative talents highly displayed? To strengthen work with the scientists and technicians is an important requirement in commendably conducting work with people, and an urgent matter to positively organize and mobilize the inexhaustible strength of the 1.2 million-strong intellectual force in the struggle to bring about a victorious forward movement of our revolution and construction.

Therefore, to strengthen work with the scientists and technicians constitutes a lofty task for the sake of the country for ten thousand years to come, a responsible task which all party organizations and functionaries must strictly adhere to.

Today we are faced with the glorious task to bring about a fresh upsurge in socialist construction, quickly developing the nation's science and technology, and register a great advance in improving the standard of living for the people. The duty assigned to the scientists and technicians in successfully realizing this task is very heavy, and the party's expectations of them and demands made of them are great indeed. To quickly develop the nation's science and technology, maximally setting in motion the inexhaustible creative wisdom and strength of the 1.2 million-strong intellectual force, is an important demand which our party and our revolution have put in the forefront today.

Party organizations and functionaries, by upholding with all their hearts the militant appeal of the party and by substantially conducting work with the scientists and technicians and ceaselessly enhancing their sense of responsibility and role, must bring about a new revolutionary turnaround in the development of science and technology.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"Today what is important in carrying out the technological revolution is that of enhancing the sense of responsibility and role of the scientists and technicians." (Ibid., p 16)

To strengthen work with the scientists and technicians and further enhance their sense of responsibility and role is an important task party organizations and functionaries must strictly adhere to.

How to view the role of the scientists and technicians in the revolution and construction and approach them from what viewpoint is a very crucial question influencing success in work with the scientists and technicians.

To make the scientists and technicians correctly perform their duty and role is related importantly to the viewpoint from which party organizations and functionaries approach, organize, and mobilize them.

It has nothing to do with the stand of our party to pay no attention to the development of science and technology, ignoring science and technology and

treating lightly the role of the scientists and technicians. This is a very myopic mode of thinking unable to look far into the future, and an erroneous work attitude to dispose of all tasks haphazardly. The functionary who only sees what is immediately at hand, lacking a view to the future, cannot be said to be a genuine functionary taking the stand of assuming responsibility for the future of the country, and it is self-evident that it is impossible to expect from such functionaries a good result in work with the scientists and technicians.

To hold what viewpoint toward science and technology and take what attitude toward the scientists and technicians constitutes, in the final analysis, a serious question bearing on the fate of the country.

Only if party organizations and functionaries hold a correct attitude toward the scientists and technicians, is it possible to enhance the society's interest in them and go forward to create a revolutionary atmosphere for the development of science and technology.

At every place which, properly holding the viewpoint toward the scientists and technicians, positively gives them prominence and socially accords them preferential treatment, a great upsurge in production and an advance in technology are being achieved without exception.

Functionaries of the 2.8 Vinalon Complex and Hamhung Silicate Chemical Plant are commendably conducting work with the scientists and technicians through goal consciousness, convinced that without enhancing the role of the scientists and technicians it is impossible to improve the technical provisions of their plant and complex and sustain the high rate of speed in the growth of production. Party organizations and responsible functionaries of this plant and this complex, always giving prominence to their scientists and technicians, are positively drawing them into the technical and enterprise management of their plant and complex, and they are showing the commendable ethos of conducting all tasks, relying on the creative positiveness and wisdom of their scientists and technicians.

The functionaries of Hamhung Silicate Chemical Plant, going in deep among their scientists and technicians every time they receive an important production quota and difficult scientific and technological questions arise, are directing priority attention to setting their thought in motion and inspiring their fervor. This plant, instead of getting engrossed in immediate production alone, is energetically pushing for the development of technology, inspiring its scientists and technicians, and without missing even a small achievement scored by them, the plant is widely introducing and propagandizing it, using various forms and taking advantage of various opportunities. In this way is being highly displayed at this plant the commendable ethos of preserving and loving its scientists and technicians, respecting them and according them preferential treatment. In the course of substantially conducting work with its scientists and technicians the Hamhung Silicate Chemical Plant has admirably carried out worthy technological improvement such as remolding the old calcinator into a modern tunnel-type calcinator.



Such facts show that it depends on how to view the role of the scientists and technicians and approach them from what viewpoint that the developmental standard of science and technology is influenced and also that whether or not the economic task assigned to a relevant unit can be successfully carried out is determined.

The party organizations and functionaries of factories and enterprises, emulating the example of advanced factory functionaries, must properly hold the viewpoint toward the scientists and technicians and direct deep attention to the development of science and technology, always thinking of the future of the country for ten thousand years to come.

To firmly believe in the scientists and technicians and positively give prominence to them is an important task party organizations and functionaries must always strictly adhere to.

To boldly believe in people, test them through practice, and justly and fairly evaluate their achievements and merits is an important principle which our party firmly maintains in work with people.

In our country the question of intellectuals was brilliantly solve long ago, and today intellectualization of the whole society is being successfully realized.

Amid the careful solicitude of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il our intellectuals are infinitely glorifying their precious political life, and they are devotedly struggling for the development of the nation's science and technology, to suit the expectations of the party and the revolution, the fatherland and the people. When believing in the intellectuals, boldly assigning tasks to them, and positively helping them, it is possible to ceaselessly develop the nation's science and technology.

Party organizations and functionaries, boldly believing in the scientists and technicians, must look after them on the stand of assuming responsibility for everything from their political life to their daily life.

Scientific research work is a highly creative task for which human intellectual abilities must be maximally displayed, and a difficult and complex task to open up the unknown world. In the process, there can be temporary failures and unexpected twists and turns. If in such scientific research work and technological remolding work a high success is to be scored, the scientists and technicians must be made to devote themselves solely to their assigned work, free of any distracting thought and worry. To that end, party organizations and functionaries must inspire trust and confidence in the scientists and technicians, enhance their pride and honor, and boldly assigning them important tasks, help and lead them to the end.

Amid the great trust of the party organization and the deep interest of the functionaries, the scientists and technicians will come to feel a great encouragement, gain a fresh faith and courage, and devotedly struggle, giving all their wisdom and energy to scientific research work and technological remolding work.

The party organizations and functionaries of Songjin Steel Mill and Pyongyang Textile Machine Works, firmly believing in their scientists and technicians and boldly giving them research assignments for solving scientific and technological questions of important significance and tasks for technological innovation, are having solved even the trivial question pending in their work and life and helping them with a true heart so that their assignments and tasks may bear admirable fruits. In this work, the matter into which the party committees of the two enterprises put special efforts was that of having positively solved questions pending in the life of the scientists and technicians, questions they were always thinking about. In the course of work and life this or that question comes to arise. Only if pending questions are solved in a timely manner, can people with peace of mind display an even more intense fervor in the discharge of their revolutionary duties and go forward to commendably carry out their assigned tasks.

The party committees of the two enterprises, going in deep among their scientists and technicians, have been systematically ascertaining the questions arising in their work and life.

The party organizations and functionaries have substantially conducted the task to prepare their scientists and technicians as revolutionary soldiers infinitely loyal to the party and the leader, and by striving to have positively insured all the conditions necessary for research work and technological remolding work, made it possible for them to score a high success in the fulfillment of their assigned revolutionary tasks. The scientists and technicians, warmly feeling the implicit political trust of our party through their party organizations, have come to step forward with a fresh faith and courage, and casting off every distracting thought, are struggling devoting all their wisdom and energy to their scientific research work.

Trust in people manifests itself in preserving them with a true heart and looking after them to the end. The process of a new scientific invention and technological innovation is by no means plain sailing. In turning every difficult corner that comes to be encountered in the task for the development of science and technology, it constitutes one of the important conditions for success that party organizations and functionaries warmly approach the scientists and technicians, trust them, and positively lead them. When a certain technician of Songjin Steel Mill was going through twists and turns, repeating failures in the course of carrying out an important technological assignment, the responsible functionary of the party committee, helping the technician by assuming total responsibility for every aspect of his work, made it possible for the technician to score a great success in resolving the scientific and technological question which had appeared to be so difficult, to the end. In this way the functionaries of the party committee of this mill, always going in deep among the scientists and technicians, are positively insuring the necessary conditions, and jointly assuming responsibility for failures and sharing the joy of success alike, they are aggressively launching work with the scientists and technicians.

In the course of boldly launching work with the scientists and technicians, factories and enterprises have scored success in admirably solving various kinds of scientific and technological questions high in economic value. It was because of the presence of the detailed guidance of the party organization that the working class, scientists and technicians of Songjin Steel Mill were able to perfect a chuche-oriented method of iron production from the rotary furnace by means of enriching oxygen.

Pyongyang Textile Machine Works, carburizing soft steel and using it as a substitute, is admirably insuring the production of important textile machine parts and certain cutting tools. Such production achievements of the textile machine works show that when we trust the scientists and technicians with a true heart and positively push them on a partywide basis, it is possible to satisfactorily solve any scientific and technological question, however difficult and complex.

Only if, emulating such experience, party organizations and functionaries boldly trust the scientists and technicians and help and lead them on the stand of taking responsibility to the end, is it possible to make them go forward always with an intense fervor to positively conduct scientific research work and technological remolding work, devoting all their wisdom and enthusiasm.

To positively support the innovative propositions of the scientists and technicians and timely introduce worthy inventions and research results to production is an important question arising in work with the scientists and technicians.

The development of science and technology comes to be achieved through the process of the ceaseless creation and introduction of new technologies. It has very important significance in the development of science and technology for all functionaries, always with an innovative eye, to deeply penetrate the realities, seek out the new and support them, and positively introduce worthy inventions, original designs and original proposals to production and widely disseminate them.

Only if party organizations and functionaries conduct this task commendably on a regular basis, is it possible to make fresh achievements in science and technology show their worth in practical terms, and make the scientists and technicians work always intensely with satisfaction and pride in their work.

The party organizations and functionaries of Hwanghae Iron Complex and Taean Heavy Machine Complex, directing deep attention to the scientific and technological questions which the party is intent on solving urgently and holding dear the smallest achievement scored in the process, are commendably conducting the task of positively helping and leading it so as to ultimately turn it into a success, and they are planning and coordinating the task to introduce the achievements in research to production without delay. In this way Taean Heavy Machine Complex has scored scientific and technological achievements which, even as saving a great deal of material

and electricity, make it possible to improve the quality of insulating paper and normalize production on a high standard; and the working class, scientists and technicians of Hwanghae Iron Complex have registered a great advance in solving scientific and technological questions in producing pig iron with our country's fuel from a low-lying blast furnace. Such achievements are fruits reaped by the party organizations and functionaries who, commendably combining immediate production at hand and prospective demands, have planned and coordinated the task of positively fostering and developing research achievements.

Party organizations and functionaries must positively support whatever propositions initiated among the scientists and technicians if these are in accord with the policy-oriented demands of the party and capable of contributing to the development of the nation's science and technology and economy, regardless of their degree of importance, and push them on a partywide basis so as to make them introduced to production without delay and show their worth. At the same time, they must prevent from happening either the phenomenon of viewing technological development secondary with overemphasis on production alone or the phenomenon of keeping new technological achievements buried, and giving clearly defined research assignments to the scientists and technicians to suit the current demands of production and the developing trend of science and technology, strengthen partywide guidance and control so as to make them substantially conduct summation work.

What is also important in strengthening work with the scientists and technicians is that of going forward to launch more energetically the scientist and technician shock brigade movement initiated by our party.

The scientist and technician shock brigade movement is a mass technological innovation movement designed to register a great advance in the development of science and technology and in socialist construction, making highly displayed the inexhaustible creative strength and talents of the scientists and technicians whom our party has brought up.

At present our scientists and technicians, enrolled in the "17 February scientist shock brigade," "17 February scientist and technician shock brigade," and "15 April technological innovation shock brigade," are scoring great achievements. To quote the "15 April technological innovation shock brigade" alone, by creating and introducing approximately 270,000 worthy technological innovation proposals in nearly 5 years since its formation by the initiative of the party, the shock brigade has given the state a great deal of benefit and greatly contributed to the prosecution of the technological revolution. Today the innovative achievements being scored in the mass technological innovation movement are priceless fruits brought by the sagacious leadership of our party which, always firmly trusting our working class and intellectuals, energetically pushes ahead with the technological revolution with a bold revolutionary launching power. We must go forward to get more organized and deepened the scientist and technician shock brigade movement whose correctness and vitality have been proved to the hilt in practice.

In the course of party organizations energetically leading the technological innovation movement, the experience gained by Yongsong Machine Complex is very instructive. What is important in energetically pushing ahead with the technological innovation movement as is being done at Yongsong Machine Complex is that of party organizations positively organizing and mobilizing in the technological innovation movement all of the employees such as the scientists, technicians, and skilled workers.

That Yongsong Machine Complex, in recent years successfully solving with its own strength the difficult and complex scientific and technological questions arising in the production of plant facilities and in the production of large machine tools, has admirably produced and insured them and that adding luster to the glory of the appellation "energetic enterprise" bestowed on it by the party, it is scoring a high achievement in the production of a 10,000-ton press--all this is the result of having energetically launched the mass technological innovation movement.

The party organizations and functionaries of factories and enterprises, by energetically launching the mass technological innovation movement following the example of Yongsong, must admirably carry out whatever difficult tasks assigned by the party, setting the scientists and technicians in motion and relying on the wisdom and creative strength of the broad masses. At the same time, more energetically launching the movement to learn from the example of unsung heroes, they must make the fire of mass technological innovation more sweepingly blaze from among the scientists and technicians and make still more of unsung men rendering meritorious services and unsung men of industry emerge.

For the functionaries to know modern science and technology well is an important method to substantially conduct work with the scientists and technicians.

Today, to push ahead with production and construction at a faster pace, ceaselessly innovating technology, is one of the urgent questions the party is intent on solving, and a glorious task assigned to our functionaries. All guidance functionaries are charged with the duty to organize and execute current production and at the same time, technological remolding work, with a direct grip on them.

If the functionaries are to fully discharge such responsibility and duty assigned to them, they must necessarily know science and technology. Inasmuch as the present era is an era of science and technology, the functionaries, unless they know science and technology, cannot go forward to enhance the role and initiative of the scientists and technicians or correctly organize and mobilize them in solving the urgent scientific and technological questions the party is intent on solving. Only if they know science and technology, can they have a say and go forward to actively conduct work with the scientists and technicians.

The experiences of such units where technological innovation work is commendably conducted as Yongsong Machine Complex and Songjin Steel Mill,

prove as a living reality that only if the responsible functionaries are well versed in the knowledge of modern science and technology, can they personally make technological innovation, make invention, and by practical example organizing and mobilizing the scientists and technicians, go forward to smoothly solve difficult scientific and technological questions as well.

All functionaries, setting it as a life demand to study, and steadfastly making political study and at the same time study in science and technology, must become competent functionaries who know how to ably organize and mobilize the scientists and technicians.

To continue to energetically launch the struggle for the revolutionization, working classification of the scientists and technicians is an important requirement in quickly developing the nation's science and technology.

Only if the scientists and technicians are ceaselessly revolutionized, working classed, can they, always with an intense, dynamic posture, conduct work revolutionarily and score a high success in scientific research work and technological innovation work.

Party organizations and functionaries, strengthening ideological indoctrination and organizational life among the scientists and technicians, must prepare them even better as church-oriented revolutionary intellectuals possessing a strong revolutionary spirit, organizational character, and disciplinary nature. In this way it is imperative to make all scientists and technicians, deeply engraving in their hearts the happiness of living and working under our nation's socialist system, go forward to fight with total dedication of their wisdom and energy to the enrichment, strengthening, and development of the country.

Today our nation's economic situation is very good, and the prospects for the development of science and technology are infinitely boundless.

By bringing about a new revolutionary turnaround in work with the scientists and technicians, we shall quickly develop the nation's science and technology and go forward to more energetically step up socialist economic construction.

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TO FAITHFULLY SERVE FOR THE SAKE OF THE PEOPLE IS AN IMPORTANT DEMAND OF  
THE CHUCHE IDEOLOGY

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 12, Dec 84 p 8-12

[Article by Kim Ch'ang-ha]

[Text] To faithfully serve for the sake of the people is an ideomental characteristic peculiar to the communist revolutionaries, and an important character our functionaries must necessarily possess.

Our functionaries are communist revolutionaries who have set out on the road of revolution with a firm preparedness to struggle, giving their all, for the sake of the freedom and happiness of the masses of working people such as the working class. The reason our functionaries are fighting revolution has its objective not in seeking any official position and distinction, not in enjoying personal fame and fortune, but in providing an independent, creative life for the masses of people. The high glory and reward in living of the functionaries, too, come to shine in devotedly struggling, giving their all, for the sake of the people.

Today we are faced with the glorious yet heavy task to more energetically step up socialist construction in accordance with the guideline set forth by the party and epoch-makingly improve the standard of living for the people in a short period of time. This is a noble task to provide an independent and creative life for the people who have been liberated from exploitation and oppression, and a rewarding task to firmly insure in material terms the position of the masses of people who have become the masters of the state and society. How to realize the grand plan of our party for providing an affluent, civilized life for the people depends on how the functionaries go forward to work with a warm love for the people and with the spirit of devoted service.

If the functionaries are to brilliantly realize the grand plan of our party and acquit themselves fully of their mission and role as people's faithful servants, they must thoroughly arm themselves with the chuche ideology and go forward to work in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology.

The chuche ideology is a revolutionary thought genuinely serving for the sake of the masses of people by placing man at the center of philosophical

examination and giving the answer to the question of fate of the masses of working people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The chuche ideology is a man-centered world view that everything must be thought out with man at the center and geared to serving for the sake of man, and it is a revolutionary theory aimed at realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 8, p 339)

To serve the masses of people is the basic demand of the chuche ideology. The chuche ideology holds it as its mission to give the correct answer to the question of destiny of the masses of working people. Inasmuch as it is the basic demand of the masses of working people to live independently as the master of the world and of their destiny, casting off all manner of enslavement and constraint, for them there are no interests more urgent and vital than to work out their destiny. The chuche ideology, putting it in the forefront as its mission to serve to work out the destiny of the masses of people, reflecting the basic demand and interest of the masses of working people, thoroughly subordinates everything to it.

The chuche ideology, placing man at the center of philosophical examination, enunciates the correct method to make everything serve for the sake of the masses of people.

To say to place man at the center of philosophical examination means to view and approach everything in its relationship with man. Man, the masses of working people, because of holding the independent stand and attitude, the creative stand and attitude, and action-consciousness as their basic attributes, go forward to live, remolding and transforming the object world to suit their independent demands and interests, instead of living enslaved to the external world. The chuche ideology, by evolving ideological theories with the masses of people at the center, provides a mighty guiding principle designed to remold nature and society and make them serve the masses of people, making the independent stand and attitude, the creative stand and attitude, and action consciousness of the masses of working people highly displayed.

The chuche ideology, thus putting it in the forefront as an important demand to serve for the sake of the masses of people, comprehensively enunciates the methods for the realization.

If our functionaries are to faithfully serve for the sake of the masses of people in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology, they must keep the immortal chuche ideology engraved in their hearts as the unitary world view, revolutionary faith.

The chuche ideology, above all by making the functionaries hold the spirit of a warm love for the people, makes it possible for them to serve faithfully for the sake of the masses of people.

The spirit of devoted service for the people presupposes a warm love for the people. He who does not love the people can never serve for the sake of the people.



Generally, the feeling of love is a phenomenon of psychological emotion emerging from a positive attitude toward this or that object of the objective real world. Love for the people too is a politico-moral feeling springing from none other than a positive attitude toward the masses of people. Therefore, whether to respect and love the masses of people or to despise and hate them is influenced by the stand taken in terms of a world view in viewing the masses of people as what kind of beings.

The misanthropism of the exploiting class is based on its reactionary world view that views the masses of people as despicable beings. In the slave society the slaveholders regarded the slaves as "tool that speaks" and used them like horse and cattle, and even killed them as they pleased. Today the ideological spokesmen for the reactionary bourgeoisie view the masses of people as a mere "means" and "material" for the privileged class to seek pleasure and make money. From this, the imperialists harshly plunder the masses of people and moreover, for the sake of making money, do not hesitate to make, driving tens of millions of people to death.

As opposed to the misanthropism of the exploiting class, the warm feeling of love of the communists for the masses of people springs from the world view of the working class viewing the masses of people as the most precious beings.

The chuche ideology, based on a scientific elucidation of man's inherent characteristics and of man's position and role in the world, has established a new concept viewing the masses of people as the most precious beings in the world.

The masses of people are the most precious and energetic beings in the world. Everything in the world is created by the strength and wisdom of the masses of people, and by the struggle of the masses of people history advances and society develops. There are no beings more precious and energetic than the masses of people in the world.

The chuche ideology, by scientifically enunciating that the masses of people are the most precious and energetic beings in the world, has become a great ideology personifying the spirit of fervent love for the people, a revolutionary world view which makes it possible for people to hold the noble spirit of love for the people.

The spirit of love for the people personified by the chuche ideology is a love on the loftiest plane that, starting from the view to the masses of people as the most precious and energetic beings in the world, resolutely protects the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people and dedicates everything, sparing nothing if necessary for the sake of the masses of people.

What has made it possible for the chuche ideology to personify the love for the people on the loftiest plane lies in that it rests on the noblest love for the people held by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, as its ideomental basis.

The love for the people held by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a precious love bestowing on them human dignity and a free, happy life, a great love leading the mistreated, oppressed masses of people along the rewarding road of revolution and bestowing on them an eternal political life. The chuche ideology, precisely because it graphically personifies the noble communist character, the noble love for the people held by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, makes people devotedly serve for the sake of the people with the spirit of fervent love for them. In the course that our revolution has been triumphant under the sagacious leadership of the party and the leader many communist revolutionaries, by keeping the immortal chuche ideology engraved in their hearts as a firm faith and holding the spirit of fervent love for the people, have been able to fight, unhesitatingly offering their youth, their lives for the sake of the freedom of the fatherland and the happiness of the people, and add luster to their glory as genuine people's faithful servants. The historical experience of the Korean revolution emblazoned with glory under the revolutionary banner of the chuche ideology graphically shows that only if the revolutionaries thoroughly arm themselves with the chuche ideology can they fervently love the people and devotedly launch into the revolutionary cause for the sake of the people.

The chuche ideology, also by making the functionaries hold the viewpoint and stand to approach the realities starting from the interests of the masses of people, makes it possible for them to faithfully serve for the sake of the masses of people.

In order to faithfully serve for the sake of the masses of people, it is imperative to hold the spirit of fervent love for the people and at the same time a correct viewpoint and stand toward the realities.

All the thinking and action of people are importantly governed by their viewpoint and stand toward the realities. Depending on the viewpoint and stand toward the realities come to differ the objective and direction of people's action and their principle of action. Therefore, in order to faithfully serve for the sake of the masses of people, it is imperative to hold the viewpoint and stand that make it possible for the objective and direction of people's action and their principle of action to realize the interests of the masses of people from start to finish.

The chuche ideology, by enunciating a new viewpoint and stand to approach the realities starting from the interests of the masses of people, provides a guiding principle which makes it possible to faithfully serve for the sake of the masses of people.

To say to approach the realities starting from the interests of the masses of people means to think and act from the standpoint to determine, when approaching all objects and phenomena, whether these are favorable or unfavorable to the masses of people and how to turn the unfavorable into the favorable. This chuche-oriented viewpoint and stand makes the objective and direction of the recognition and remolding activity established from the standpoint of the interests of the masses of people, and all objects and

phenomena assessed and judged from the standpoint of the interests of the masses of people. Only by establishing the objective and direction of activity from the standpoint of the interests of the masses of people is it possible to make the recognition and remolding activity serve for the sake of the masses of people both in name and reality, to subordinate it to realizing their independent aims and demands. Again, only when the interests of the masses of people are held as the criteria, is it possible to remold and utilize objects and phenomena in a manner favorable to the masses of people based on having correctly viewed and judged them.

Therefore, it is only by holding the viewpoint and stand which starts from the interests of the masses of people that it is possible to remold and transform nature and society to suit the independent aims and demands of the masses of people and faithfully serve for the sake of the masses of people.

The blasting of wonch'ollo (?primary furnace for iron) in the early period of construction of a new fatherland immediately following liberation constitutes one of the cases in point showing that the chuche viewpoint and stand toward everything which starts from the interests of the masses of people is indeed the most correct viewpoint and stand which genuinely serves for the sake of the masses of people.

For our country, which used to be a colonial semifeudal society of centuries-old backwardness in bygone days, what was needed above all in the initial period of construction of a new fatherland was steel. Without steel it was impossible to rehabilitate the destroyed people's economy nor was it possible to stabilize and improve the distressed living conditions for the people. But the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, saying that the lives of the workers could not be traded for steel, however precious steel was, resolutely ordered the blasting of the backward, dangerous wonch'ollo which had been put in place during the Japanese imperialist rule. The blasting of wonch'ollo was a brilliant embodiment of the noble love for the people of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who, viewing the masses of people as the most precious beings, does not spare anything if necessary for their sake, and of the chuche-oriented viewpoint and stand toward everything which starts from the interests of the masses of people.

To go forward to resolve everything, starting from the interests of the masses of people, is the principle which our party invariably maintains in all areas of the revolution and construction.

Our party, because of always placing the interests of the masses of people at the center in building but one factory, in constructing but one city, is satisfactorily insuring an independent, creative life for them.

Because of our party always formulating and executing all lines and policies starting from the interests of the masses of people, even under the difficult condition of carrying out the revolution and construction in direct confrontation with the U.S. imperialists, it has been possible for ours to become a country of education where all of the people study, a country where one and all are free of worry about medical care, a country which has been

the first to abolish tax in the world, and to become transformed into a people's paradise free of environmental pollution in spite of such mighty industry.

The viewpoint and stand of starting from the interests of the masses of people enunciated by the chuche ideology is indeed a correct guiding principle of thinking and action which makes our functionaries always resolutely protect the interests of the masses of people and devotedly serve for the sake of the masses of people. Only if thoroughly armed with the chuche ideology, can they, in undertaking but one task, think and dispose of it from the standpoint of the interests of the masses of people, and struggle, giving their all, for the sake of the happiness of the masses of people.

The chuche ideology, also by making the functionaries hold the attitude befitting the master in carrying out the revolutionary task, makes it possible for them to faithfully serve for the sake of the masses of people.

To hold the attitude befitting the master in carrying out the revolutionary task is an important condition for faithfully serving for the sake of the masses of people.

The revolutionary posts being manned by our functionaries may be different from one another, but the revolutionary duty they are charged with all has its objectives in realizing the grand plan of the party and turning our fatherland richer and stronger and in providing an affluent, happy life for all of the people. Therefore, if the functionaries are to faithfully serve for the sake of the masses of people, they must above all responsibly carry out the revolutionary task assigned them.

The spirit of devoted service for the people must manifest itself concretely in the practical struggle to carry out the revolutionary task. One practice is more important and valued than a hundred words. He who fails to responsibly carry out his assigned revolutionary task, no matter how much he talks about faithfully serving for the sake of the people, is of no use, and such a functionary cannot be said to be a genuine people's faithful servant. Only if each and every functionary goes forward to carry out his assigned revolutionary task responsibly in a manner befitting the master, is it possible to admirably provide a more independent and creative life for the people in all aspects of social life such as material life, modern mental and moral life, and labor life.

The chuche ideology, by enunciating the attitude befitting the master which must be held in the revolution and construction, presents the method to genuinely serve the masses of people through practical struggle for the fulfillment of the revolutionary task.

The attitude befitting the master enunciated by the chuche ideology is expressed in the independent stand and the creative stand.

The independent stand is the basic stand that the masses of people deal with all questions arising in the revolution and construction according to their

self-dependent judgment and conviction, to suit their interests, and go forward to solve all questions on their own responsibility on the principle of self-reliance; and the creative stand is the basic method to solve all questions arising in the revolution and construction to suit one's specific conditions, mobilizing the creative strength of the masses of people.

Only if the functionaries carry out their assigned revolutionary task independently, creatively with the attitude befitting the master, can they pull their weight fully as the master manning the revolutionary post and faithfully serve the masses of people.

The master of the revolutionary post assigned each functionary is none other than that functionary himself. It is not that the revolutionary task assigned the functionaries is always carried out only under favorable conditions. In the course of carrying it out, this or that barrier can stand in the way, and the specific conditions of each unit are not identical either. Therefore, only if the functionaries carry out the revolutionary task independently, creatively with an awareness befitting the master, can they display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and break through with their own strength the bottleneck and barrier encountered, and go forward with intense initiative to successfully implement the line and policy of the party.

That only when they carry out the revolutionary task with the attitude befitting the master can they faithfully serve for the sake of the masses of people is shown well by the example of unsung heroes.

The unsung heroes whom our party has brought up are the archetype of communist social beings, and an admirable model from which all people must learn.

One of the noble features highly displayed in the work and life of unsung heroes is the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude to carry out the revolutionary task assigned by the party to the end with their own strength, undaunted by whatever barriers. By responsibly carrying out their assigned revolutionary task, overcoming all kinds of barriers and trials with their own strength and wisdom, their own effort under whatever adverse circumstances, they have been able to set an admirable example of devoted service for the party and the people.

The example of unsung heroes bears positive testimony to the fact that when one works with the awareness and attitude befitting the master that one must carry out one's assigned revolutionary duty, unconditionally whatever the circumstances, in accordance with the demands of the Chinese ideology, one can display an incomparable sacrificial spirit and initiative and perform miracle and innovation, and faithfully serve for the sake of the masses of people by practical action.

The Chinese ideology, because it correctly enunciates in this manner the principles and methods arising in personifying a noble love for the people and serving the masses of people, makes it possible for the functionaries to resolutely protect the interests of the people and devotedly serve for their sake.

In order to faithfully serve for the sake of the people in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology and make the great vitality of this ideology highly displayed, it is imperative above all to assimilate the chuche ideology into one's flesh and bone, to turn it into one's firm faith. When all functionaries thoroughly arm themselves with the chuche ideology and work with an intense spirit of devoted service for the people, a great leap forward and innovation will happen on all fronts of socialist construction, our people will come to enjoy a more affluent, civilized life, and the chuche revolutionary cause will come to be hastened more energetically.

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THE REVOLUTIONARY VIEW OF THE ORGANIZATION AND THE VOLUNTARY ETHOS OF  
PARTY LIFE OF MEMBERS OF THE ANTI-JAPANESE GUERRILLAS

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 12, Dec 84 pp 13-17

[Article by Kim Yang-che]

[Text] The revolutionary view of the organization and the voluntary ethos of party life of members of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas highly displayed during the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle were an important source of strength consolidating the unity and solidarity of the anti-Japanese revolutionary force.

The revolutionary view of the organization and the voluntary ethos of party life of members of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas are the loftiest view of the organization and ethos of party life formed, consolidated, and developed based on infinite faithfulness to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In order to strengthen the party life of party members, it is imperative first to make all party members voluntarily participate in party life. For the party members, there is no higher glory, no greater duty than participating in party life." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 25, p 341)

Organizational life is none other than political life, and a sacred process of continuing political life. In the darkest period of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule when the life and death of the country and the people were hanging in the balance the Korean communists, who used to thrash in the deprivation of political rights and in dire straits, by loftily attending the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the helm of the Korean revolution, came to glorify the genuine living of a revolutionary holding an eternal political life.

As the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, early on setting out on the road of revolution and discovering the great truth of the chuche ideology in the course of working out a new road for the Korean revolution,

formed the "T.D.," the first communist revolutionary organization in our country, the glorious roots of our party began taking hold. The great leader, illuminating a unique road for the construction of a revolutionary party at the historic K'alun Conference and forming the first party organization on 3 July 1930, opened up a wide road which was to make it possible for the younger generation of communists to positively launch all revolutionary activities under the guidance of our party organization. This was a great event that lifted the history of construction of our party organization onto a new higher stage.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song went forward to rapidly expand the party organization on a nationwide basis day in, day out during the formidable anti-Japanese armed struggle, on the one hand, and enunciating a concrete method for party life and setting a lofty practical example, energetically led the way in establishing a heightened view of the organization and the voluntary ethos of party life.

Members of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas who set out on the road of struggle following the anti-Japanese torch that had begun blazing in the Paektu forests, came to admirably grow up in the bosom of the party organization into fervent communists sustaining and glorifying the priceless political life of a revolutionary and possessing wholesome mental and moral features, tempered politicoideologically. Through the process of revolutionary party life members of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas, learning by experience with all their hearts the greatness of our respected and beloved leader and the sagacity of his leadership, came to deeply engrave in their hearts faithfulness to our leader as their revolutionary faith and ethics. In this way members of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas firmly believed in the party organization as the bosom of the revolution in which to embrace and glorify the priceless political life bestowed on them by the great leader, as the protector of their political life.

Members of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas, by coming to hold the revolutionary stand and viewpoint toward the party organization, connected the great leader's destiny and their own destiny as one through the party organization, and following the party organization, went forward to uphold the leadership of the respected and beloved General to the end. Loftily attending the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song based on a firm faith and an intense awareness intent on sharing life and death with the party organization is where the basic characteristic of the revolutionary view of the organization and ethos of party life of members of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas lies, where their invincible vitality is.

The view of the organization and the ethos of party life of members of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas are the most revolutionary, voluntary view of the organization and ethos of party life achieved amid the flames of an arduous revolutionary struggle without parallel.

Organizational life becomes the more durable amid the formidable trials of the revolution. What constituted the main stream of the Korean revolution in the 1930s was armed struggle, and the basics in the party life of members of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas were victoriously launching the armed struggle.



The anti-Japanese armed struggle was a bloody revolutionary war waged over a long period confronting the 1-million-strong troops of the brigandish Japanese imperialists while resolving everything on its own without the rear of the state, without the support of a regular army, and without outside help of any kind under conditions that our country had been reduced to a Japanese imperialist colony. Important indeed was the voluntary party organizational life in this arduous struggle at a time when it was impossible to tell when the revolution would win victory.

At a grave juncture where one would live forever on the road of revolution, defending the banner of the Korean revolution to the end, or one would fall by the wayside on the road of revolution for one's personal comfort, members of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas, by holding an intense view of the organization and thoroughly establishing the voluntary ethos of party life, were able to defend their dignity as the leader's revolutionary soldiers and courageously launch into the sacred revolutionary cause for the freedom and liberation of the people.

Thus the revolutionary view of the organization and the voluntary ethos of party life of members of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas, because of having been formed based on infinite faithfulness to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at a time when the Korean revolution was being worked out and of having been brought into being amid the flames of an arduous revolutionary struggle, still have an invincible vitality today, and are becoming a priceless tradition that members of the Korean Workers Party must carry forward and develop.

The revolutionary view of the organization and the voluntary ethos of party life held by members of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas were highly displayed above all in loving the party organization and approaching it with solemnity and in ceaselessly training and tempering themselves thoroughly abiding by the party organization.

The party organizations formed in the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas played a big role in the task to unite party members and guerrillas around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and explain, drive home among them the revolutionary line, strategic and tactical guidelines set forth by our leader, and insure their implementation. As various questions were discussed and decided by party conferences to implement the line, policy, and strategic and tactical guidelines of the Korean revolution set forth by the great leader and as party organizations were organizationally connected to the headquarters of the Korean revolution, the leader's leadership, partywide leadership for the overall revolution came to be realized successfully. That is why members of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas, considering it an unsurpassed glory to become members of the party organization, went forward to establish the voluntary ethos of party life holding a correct viewpoint and attitude toward the party organization.

Members of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas, convinced that apart from the party organization they could neither be loyal to the leader nor live for a moment nor struggle, went forward to live and fight with the lofty features to always love and approach the party organization with solemnity and thoroughly abide by the party organization.

Such precise and thorough posture and stand of members of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas toward the party organization manifested itself in that they thought of the party organization ahead of thinking about themselves and went forward to give their all without sparing anything for the sake of the interests of the party organization. Members of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas considered it the greatest shame to go back on the interests of the organization, and defended the organization to the end with the firm sense of integrity of a revolutionary who would rather die than to submit to the enemy.

An important example of the intense view of the organization and the voluntary ethos of party life of party members of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas holding the party organization dearer than life and infinitely loving it was graphically expressed in the course of the party life of Comrade Kim Chong-suk, the indomitable communist revolutionary fighter.

Comrade Kim Chong-suk, the indomitable communist revolutionary fighter, by deeply engraving in her heart the glory and pride of her party membership and always faithfully participating in party organizational life, was able to go forward to add luster to her glory of being a revolutionary soldier of the great General.

When she was arrested by the enemy while carrying out the underground operations duty assigned by the great General Kim Il-song, Comrade Kim Chong-suk, with a heroic resolve to safeguard the secrets of the organization, passed on to her comrades a message reading: "Please rest assured. I shall die; but the organization will live on. I send you herewith 2 won, all of my personal asset. Please use it as part of the organization's fund." This message shows to the hilt the noble mental world and intense view of the organization of Comrade Kim Chong-suk.

This noble face of Comrade Kim Chong-suk who, solely trusting and following the organization even as preparing for the end of her life, had defended the interests of the organization as dependably as rock, constitutes a paragon of the lofty ethos of party life of the late revolutionary fighters who, knowing the revolutionary organization as none other than the bosom of the leader, had protected and defended the organization, whatever the adversity.

To go forward to solve all questions arising in struggle and life entrusting them altogether to the party organization and to consciously receive the guidance and control of the party organization became one of the iron rules inviolable in the party life of members of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas.

In the summer of 1937, a certain unit commander of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas, as he faced the imminent danger of losing his life on account of the wounds and frostbite suffered in battle, shaped a "surgical saw" out of tin cans unknown to others to cut off his two feet, with the single-minded resolve to survive and contribute to the revolution to the end. At that time, deeply aware that cutting off his two feet was a personal affair of his but that his body was not his but that of the organization, he asked for permission of the organization at a party team conference to cut off his feet. He held the voluntary ethos of party life intent on dealing with not only questions relative to the discharge of revolutionary duty but such personal problem as well under the guidance and assistance of the organization.

Members of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas were genuine revolutionaries who, thus entrusting all of their hearts and all destinies to the party organization without an iota of selfishness, opened up the innermost part of their hearts before the organization and were living the revolutionary party life under the guidance of the organization. It was precisely because of this that members of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas were able to revolutionarily train themselves and resolutely walk the one road of unswerving loyalty, and go forward to keep engraved in their hearts the priceless political life of a revolutionary in the sacred war fatherland restoration.

The revolutionary view of the organization and the voluntary ethos of party life of members of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas were also highly displayed in living and fighting amid a steely organizational discipline.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"We must always faithfully discharge the duty assigned by the organization, and we must never stand idly by the slightest liberalistic action which gnaws at the revolutionary force. In this way within the Korean People's Revolutionary Army force we must establish the stern revolutionary discipline based on the organizational spirit and voluntariness." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 1, p 194)

Organizational discipline is the life of the party of the working class. Should liberalism and indiscipline come to prevail in the party, morbid, alien elements could surface and form factions, and the party, gradually becoming enervated, would end up being unable to sustain its own existence.

Under the difficult conditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle that the swaggering and bullying punitive expeditions of the Japanese imperialist aggressors were continuing which were followed at every step of the way by the machinations of all kinds of counterrevolutionary elements, without establishing a voluntary organizational discipline the party organization could not defend the chuche-oriented line of the Korean revolution nor could it insure the unitary leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the revolution. Only when all party organizations and party members from the Korean People's Revolutionary Army Party Committee to the army unit party organizations to the base-level local party organizations moved in unison, could the Korean revolution move forward along the straight road of victory breaking through whatever barriers and trials and without the slightest mix-ups or twists and turns.

Precisely this being so, members of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas, presenting it as an important demand of party life to establish the revolutionary organizational discipline in the party organization, insured the disciplinary character and organizational spirit of moving under the unitary leadership of the leader.

Even though there was a superior-and-subordinate relationship in the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas, there was no difference in observing the party organizational discipline, and a double standard of discipline was never allowed in the party organization. Commanding officers of the Anti-Japanese

Guerrillas, never considering themselves as some extraordinary beings, observed the party organizational discipline all the more in an exemplary manner, and held it as an iron rule of life to report on their work to the party organization on a regular basis.

Based on an intense awareness to move voluntarily in accordance with one set of discipline, members of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas without exception carried out the demands of party life such as participating in party conference and study meeting even amid a continuing fierce battle and arduous march, and even when left alone in an area occupied by the enemy, far away from their unit, summing up their life and renewing their resolve with the frank conscience of a revolutionary, they kept up training themselves.

For members of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas it was a part of the inviolable party organizational discipline to unconditionally, thoroughly execute the duty assigned by the party organization, the decision and directive of the party organization.

To establish the revolutionary discipline in the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas to unconditionally carry out the decision and assignment of the party organization was a crucial task to directly implement the revolutionary line and strategic and tactical guidelines set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his order and directive. That is why members of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas, with an intense awareness that they must carry out the duty assigned by the party organization and the decision and directive of the party organization unconditionally to the end without any alibi or excuse, used to thoroughly execute them, displaying an infinite sacrificial spirit.

The struggle and life of Comrade O Chung-hup, who was infinitely loyal to the respected and beloved General during the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle, graphically show the revolutionary ethos of party life of members of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas who carried out with an intense awareness the decision and directive of the party organization, the duty assigned by the party organization.

Comrade O Chung-hup embraced respectfully without any bargaining in the slightest the task assigned by the organization and regarded it as an iron rule of party life to carry out the given task and assignment timely without fail with an intense sense of responsibility and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and then to receive a new task. Comrade O Chung-hup, who rose from the ranks to the position of heavy responsibility as regimental commander, because of possessing the revolutionary discipline of thoroughly executing the decision and assignment of the party organization, carried out admirably, however difficult the circumstances, the heavy partywide task to insure the security of the headquarters. In this way he was able, to the last moment of his life, to add luster to his glory as a revolutionary soldier thoroughly protecting the respected and beloved General Kim Il-song.

Thus members of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas, by establishing the revolutionary party organizational discipline, were able to firmly insure the unitariness of leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the overall Korean

revolution and turn the entire force into a steely one moving in unison, and always win a brilliant victory on every battlefield.

The revolutionary view of the organization and the voluntary ethos of party life of members of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas were also highly displayed in strengthening principled comradely criticism and self-criticism.

Criticism is an energetic means to temper people's thought and strengthen their organizational life. Party organizational life develops wholesomely amid the struggle against the dregs of old ideas, and the unity of ideological will and action of party members is insured successfully in the course of overcoming all kinds of alien ideological elements.

Party members of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas, always holding criticism as a weapon for unity, went forward to strengthen party organizational life amid a sharp ideological struggle.

Members of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas possessed the noble ethos that candidly baring before the party organization and party members whatever was bothering their conscience, even if it was a small thing, they diligently accepted the help of their party organization and their comrades. Even if the criticisms by their comrades were bitter and painful, they regarded them as an expression of trust of the revolutionary comrades-in-arms sharing life and death alike, as an embodiment of comradely ethics intent on fighting on together to the end for the sake of the revolution. In this way members of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas accepted with a true heart the criticisms by their comrades, and never took such an erroneous action as to shift blames to others or evade them.

In particular, members of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas, comrades being dear and unity being important, when other comrades showed deficiencies, felt grieved as if the deficiencies were their own, and timely explained and reasoned with the errant comrades and made every sincere effort to help them truly regret their deficiencies and correct them.

The criticism by members of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas was a sincere, comradely one making them all share life and death alike on the difficult road of the revolution, and a principled, wholesome one.

It happened in the autumn of 1940 when a meeting of party cells was convened to overcome the deficiencies that had surfaced from the activities of certain small units.

The meeting took up the case of the responsible person of a certain small unit who had earlier gone out to procure provisions. He brought in a cow without paying for it because he had been able to find its owner, and his behavior came under severe criticism. At the meeting party members sharply analyzed and criticized this mistake as a behavior far from the revolutionary thought of the respected and beloved Comrade Commander for taking good care of and protecting the life and property of the people.

At that time, the responsible person of another small unit, looking back on his life, revealed a fact unknown to anyone that at the instruction of the

party cell to which he belonged, he went out to buy writing ink for his unit, but as the seller refused to accept money for the ink to the end, he brought the ink without paying for it. He dispassionately examined and summed up his behavior, saying that although this might seem to be a trivial thing, it nevertheless was a grave misconduct damaging the prestige of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army. Subsequently, candid self-criticisms were made by one member that he had got a skein of thread without paying for it, and by another member that he had obtained a pair of chopsticks without paying for it.

Members of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas had such wholesome tradition of party life to voluntarily disclose and dispassionately approach their deficiencies.

The revolutionary principled character of party life highly displayed among members of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas became a mighty weapon for preparing them as genuine chuche-oriented revolutionaries keeping faithfulness to the leader engraved in their hearts as a revolutionary faith, and a source of strength for achieving the unity and solidarity of the anti-Japanese revolutionary force based on the revolutionary thought of the great leader, uprooting all kinds of old, corrupt ideological elements.

With the revolutionary view of the organization and the voluntary ethos of party life highly displayed among members of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the organizational and ideological foundations were laid more thoroughly for the construction of a chuche-oriented revolutionary party, and the historic cause of fatherland restoration came to be hastened energetically.

The revolutionary view of the organization and the voluntary ethos of party life of members of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas constitute a genuine paragon which all of our party members must brilliantly carry forward and develop in the struggle to realize the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology under the tested guidance of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

All party members, by thoroughly embodying in all aspects of party life the revolutionary view of the organization and the voluntary ethos of party life created in the Paektu forests and highly displayed during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, shall go forward to further strengthen and develop ours into a chuche-oriented revolutionary party.

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## SELF-TRAINING AND NOBLE IDEOMENTAL FEATURES OF THE FUNCTIONARIES

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 12, Dec 84 pp 18-22

[Article by Hyon Sun-kwon]

[Text] To keep up self-training and ceaselessly temper themselves is one of the important traits of our functionaries who are living in the era of making revolution. Only if the functionaries keep up self-training ceaselessly, can they admirably prepare themselves as genuine revolutionaries and go forward to fight on in a worthy manner on the road of revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"What is called training is an ideological struggle to oppose the outdated and establish a revolutionary world view." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 22, p 55)

To say that the functionaries keep up self-training bespeaks the fact that they establish the chuche revolutionary world view, opposing all kinds of the outdated in all aspects of work and life such as ideology and morality and commendably attain ideological, mental and moral features as a communist revolutionary.

For the functionaries, what constitutes an important part of the content of their revolutionary self-training is first of all establishing the chuche revolutionary world view. Only if people establish the revolutionary world view, can they become genuine revolutionaries possessing the value and character of a communist revolutionary.

Man's value and character are determined depending on how he is prepared ideomentially and how he struggles for the sake of society and collective, the fatherland and the people. Only he who holds an advanced and revolutionary ideology can possess the noble character of holding the interests of the society and the revolution dear and positively struggling for the revolution. Even though he possesses the knowledge of science and technology and culture on a high standard and a healthy physical strength, if he fails to establish the revolutionary world view of the working class, he cannot help becoming nothing but a useless mental cripple. Only when he holds the revolutionary world view and possesses an intense class-oriented preparedness and the

revolutionary spirit intent on serving for the sake of the party and the revolution, for the sake of society and collective, can he live in a manner as befits a human being and have the genuine value of an independent social being.

The world view which our functionaries must possess in their self-training is the chuche revolutionary world view. The chuche revolutionary world view is the stand and viewpoint approaching the revolution with the masses of people placed at the center, and the revolutionary spirit of resolutely fighting for the sake of the masses of people. Only if our functionaries thoroughly arm themselves with the chuche revolutionary world view, the view of the revolution, can they analyze and judge all questions on the stand of the working class and struggle, resolutely protecting the interests of the masses of working people, and go forward to fight, giving their all, for the victory of the socialist, communist cause, undaunted in the face of whatever barriers and trials. The basics for our functionaries in revolutionarily training themselves are precisely the establishment of the chuche revolutionary world view.

The revolutionary world view is established through the process of the functionaries keeping up their self-training. People's revolutionary world view is formed, consolidated, and developed through certain stages of consciousness development. Such processes of establishing the revolutionary world view call upon people to revolutionarily train themselves ceaselessly by such means as seeing and feeling social phenomena and experiencing them through practical activity in each stage and launching into struggle. The process of establishing the revolutionary world view is none other than the process of people training themselves, and it comes to be established firmly through constant training and revolutionary tempering.

What is important to the functionaries in keeping up their self-training is also that of ceaselessly enhancing their mental and moral features and their cultural and technical standards as communist revolutionaries.

To what height man has attained noble mental and moral features and cultural and technical standards constitutes important characteristics indicative of his value and character and the degree of his training. When man possesses the revolutionary world view and at the same time noble mental and moral features and high cultural and technical standards, he can attain the genuine character of a communist revolutionary.

The chuche-oriented communists, who fight giving their all to the sacred task to realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people, possess a more beautiful and noble mental world and cultural attainments than anyone else's. They feel the genuine reward and joy of living in devotedly struggling for the sake of the fatherland and the people with infinite faithfulness to the party and the leader, break through whatever difficult barriers with an inflexible and resolute fighting spirit and an indomitable revolutionary spirit, boldly organize the work site always filled to overflowing with vigor and enthusiasm, and go forward to organize work and life revolutionarily, culturally. Self-training of the functionaries is precisely the process of attaining by experience such features and ethos.



Thus for our functionaries to keep up their self-training is a lofty task to attain the character of commanding personnel of the revolution, and a glorious task to oppose all kinds of the outdated in all aspects of work and life such as ideology and morality and attain the noble ideomental features of a communist revolutionary.

For the functionaries to ceaselessly keep up self-training is an indispensable requirement in acquitting themselves fully of their basic responsibility before the party and the revolution.

The guidance functionaries are the basic nuclear force of our party, and commanding personnel of the revolution who directly organize and guide the execution of the line and policy of the party. Only if the functionaries, who are in the driver's seat of the revolution, satisfactorily perform their role, can all tasks arising in the revolution and construction get done commendably.

The struggle to build Socialism, Communism, is a difficult and complex struggle that must chart an unfamiliar path, breaking through numerous barriers and trials. Without a stern will to courageously clear any rugged path it is impossible to overcome the trials of the revolution nor is it possible to win victory in an arduous revolutionary struggle.

Only if the functionaries, through the process of their self-training, ceaselessly temper themselves and thoroughly prepare themselves as genuine revolutionaries, can they, braving all kinds of storms and clearing rugged paths, go forward to fight indomitably. Even though the functionaries commendably fought yesterday for the sake of the party and the revolution, if they do not constantly train themselves, they cannot continue to keep the flower of the revolution blossoming nor can they defend their glory as revolutionaries to the end. If they are to share destiny with the party and resolutely walk the rugged road of the revolution without vacillation and hesitation, they must not slacken for a moment the struggle to train themselves.

In particular, the circumstances that our revolution takes on a long-term nature and arduousness and the cadre ranks are being ceaselessly replenished with members of the younger generation who have not experienced hard trials, present it as an even more important demand to struggle for self-training among the functionaries. It is neither that just because he has been born and brought up in the socialist society, he will spontaneously come to hold the revolutionary thought, nor that just because they are the sons and daughters of a revolutionary, they will spontaneously come to attain the features of a revolutionary. Just as there is no such thing as a consummate revolutionary, people can, or cannot, make good development depending on how they train and temper themselves.

Historical experience shows that be he one who has fought revolution long, a cadre with working-class background, or a young functionary of the younger generation, if he does not ceaselessly train himself, he will degenerate ideologically and in the end, will become unable to fight revolution to the end.

Truly, for the functionaries to ceaselessly keep up self-training, thoroughly establish the revolutionary world view, and go forward to attain mental and moral features constitutes a serious question whether or not they can prepare themselves as genuine revolutionaries and fight revolution to the end, and a principled question whether or not they, holding the implicit political trust of the party and the leader, can acquit themselves fully of their basic responsibility as revolutionaries.

The self-training task is achieved only through the steadfast and patient effort of a lifetime.

Inasmuch as the process in which people train themselves is none other than the process in which they remold and transform their ideomental features, it is not a question that can be solved handily nor is it a question that can be solved in a day or two. Inasmuch as the lifetime of a revolutionary begins with struggle and ends with struggle, the functionaries must train themselves throughout their lifetime.

Our functionaries must constantly strive to revolutionarily train themselves to suit the demands of the developing revolution.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"In order that anyone may become a genuine communist, one must ceaselessly do ideological training, nurture through practical struggle a stern will undaunted by any barrier, and deeply acquire the knowledge and method of the revolutionary struggle. Again, one must know to fervently love the fatherland and the people, hold the organization and comrades dear, and thoroughly observe the organizational discipline." [No bibliographic reference given]

What is important to the functionaries in making self-training and attaining noble ideomental features is first of all that of voluntarily participating in party life and ceaselessly tempering themselves.

Organizational life is the blast furnace of ideological tempering and the school of revolutionary indoctrination.

People's ideomental features are ceaselessly perfected as they train themselves. For our functionaries, organizational life is the process of politicoideologically tempering themselves under the guidance and assistance of the organization and ceaselessly training themselves through the practical struggle to carry out party assignments. Only by continuing to strengthen revolutionary organizational life without interruption can they attain the noble thought and character which the communists must possess, and forever glorify their political life and go forward with a single mind to faithfully fight to the end on the road of revolution. All functionaries, faithfully participating in organizational life, must thoroughly prepare themselves as revolutionary soldiers infinitely faithful to the party and the leader, as genuine communist revolutionaries with the chuche revolutionary world view firmly established.

What is important in party life is that of holding the revolutionary view of the organization. To properly hold the view of the organization is an important requirement in strengthening revolutionary organizational life. The functionaries must approach the organization with solemnity and hold it dear wherever, whenever, and thoroughly establish the revolutionary ethos of working and living abiding by the organization. The functionaries must steadfastly strive, with the advice and help of the party organization, to timely correct the deficiencies that have surfaced. Again, they must go forward to nurture the sincerity and candor of party members through the process in which the party members report all questions arising in work and life to the party organization.

What is important in strengthening party life is also that of keeping the party organizational discipline thoroughly observed.

Whether or not the revolutionary discipline is established in the party is a very important question bearing on the life or death of the party. Only by establishing a steely revolutionary discipline in the party is it possible to insure the unity and solidarity of the party and strengthen the combat strength of the party. The functionaries come to acquire by experience the revolutionary organizational spirit and disciplinary character through the process of observing the party organizational discipline, and nurture an intense voluntary ethos of party life.

The functionaries, deeply understanding that apart from the party organization they cannot live for a moment, must consciously strive to voluntarily observe the revolutionary discipline established in the party, whatever the circumstances. In particular, the cadre ranks of the party must all the more strive to set an example of disciplined life and never permit a double standard of discipline in the party. The functionaries, taking the lead in participating in the work of criticism, must diligently make self-criticism, and looking back on themselves when others make criticisms, constantly train themselves.

The task for revolutionary training is in itself a serious ideological struggle to eliminate all kinds of old ideas. The functionaries must struggle uncompromisingly against all kinds of reactionary ideas contrary to the thought of our party, and in the process, prepare themselves as sharp revolutionary fighters in terms of class, in political terms.

The guideline enunciated by our party for them to train themselves through organizational life is indeed a mighty means that makes the functionaries live every moment of the revolution in a worthy, rewarding manner and fight loyally for the sake of the party and the leader throughout their lifetime.

Study is one of the important requirements of the functionaries in keeping up their self-training and attaining noble mental and moral features.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In order to improve the qualifications of the cadre ranks, it is also imperative to strengthen study among them. For the person who makes revolution, study is the first and foremost duty. Without studying no one can become a genuine revolutionary nor can he continue the revolutionary task." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 25, p 338)

Study is a precious source for the communist revolutionaries to draw their ideomental food from, and one of the methods for self-training. Through revolutionary study people learn by experience the truth of the revolution and come to acquire the communist revolutionary spirit.

To strengthen study among the functionaries constitutes a basic requirement in bringing them up as politicoideologically prepared functionaries. Only by steadfastly studying can the functionaries thoroughly arm themselves with the chuche revolutionary world view and go forward to actively carry out their revolutionary duty to suit the thought and intent of the party. The functionaries, unless they study steadfastly, cannot clearly understand what it is that the party wishes to have done in each period and where to concentrate the firepower, and in consequence, will become unable to satisfactorily discharge the revolutionary duty facing them. Revolutionary study is a task for training themselves, and an important requirement in making revolution even better.

It is impossible to hope for success in study without burning enthusiasm and sincere, earnest effort.

The functionaries, instead of stopping at the regular study conducted by the party organization, must read more books on their own and learn from them. Books are close helpers and silent teachers who make it possible for the functionaries to grow up into able revolutionaries with real ability. He who makes revolution, without reading books, cannot look ahead or properly do any task on account of his impoverished brains. The functionaries must make revolution throughout their lifetime, and to that end, steadfastly read books and study throughout their lifetime. The functionaries, instead of thinking about studying time permitting, must become an enthusiast, an earnest student who reads a book wherever, whenever, without letting go the book from his hands.

The basics in study are strengthening the study of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology, and the embodiment, the party policy. The functionaries, strengthening the study of the great leader's revolutionary thought and the party policy, must deeply master the law and principle of social development, the strategy and tactics of the revolution and the methods for the implementation. The functionaries, by timely arming themselves with the great leader's teachings and the party's line and policy set forth in each period, must hold them as a measuring stick and go forward to launch work creatively to suit the developing realities.

The functionaries must also possess many-sided knowledge, be rich in mental and moral character and high in cultural attainments. Only then can they satisfactorily attain the features befitting commanding personnel of the revolution. The functionaries must also read a great deal of works of literature such as revolutionary novels and various kinds of books providing specialized knowledge such as the knowledge of science and technology, and other books providing general information; and must also read on a regular basis newspapers and magazines such as the NODONG SINMUN and KULLOJA.

The prevailing situation calls upon the functionaries to be well versed not only in the political, economic, and cultural areas but also in the world

situation, and earnestly learn military affairs as well. The functionaries, well understanding the internal and external situations of our revolution and military affairs, must go forward to firmly man their posts, whatever the situation.

All functionaries, by holding study always as the first and foremost duty and continuing it throughout their lifetime without interruption, must hold fast to the great Chinese ideology and possess rich cultural, mental and moral attainments, and go forward constantly to arm themselves with the knowledge of modern science and technology.

Revolutionary practice constitutes an effective method for self-training.

Revolutionary practice is a people's creative activity to remold and transform nature and society. Amid the practice of an awesome revolutionary struggle people get tempered in terms of ideological consciousness and come to attain the qualifications and character of a revolutionary. Apart from revolutionary practice neither the question of indoctrinating and remolding people nor the question of self-training of the functionaries are thinkable.

For our functionaries, what is called the practical activity is none other than the struggle to implement the line and policy of the party. Amid the struggle to implement the line and policy of the party the functionaries come to acquire by experience the revolutionary ethos of absolutism and unconditionality toward the decision and directive of the party, and highly display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude.

Important to the functionaries in training themselves through practical activity is to deeply penetrate the realities where the party policy is implemented, the masses of producers, and work and live together with them.

The masses of producers are teachers for the functionaries, and the realities are an admirable school for self-training. Only by going in deep among the masses of producers can the functionaries concretely ascertain the realities and learn the creative wisdom and priceless experience of the masses. And through their practical activity to organize and mobilize the masses in implementing the party policy they can raise their guidance standard and go forward to ceaselessly perfect their work method and work style. Again, only by going into the realities and learning the revolutionary spirit and struggle ethos of the working class devotedly struggling for the implementation of the party policy can the functionaries step up their own revolutionization, working classization, and deeply understanding the correctness and vitality of the party policy amid the realities seething with creation and innovation, further cement their will and preparedness to fight on to the end for the victory of the Chinese revolutionary cause. Therefore, as the party taught, our functionaries must strap on knapsacks and go in among the masses as did commanding officers of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas. In this way through the process of becoming one with them and working and living together with them, eating and sleeping under the same roof with them, the functionaries must learn from the masses and go forward to train themselves.

Expressed in the thought of the party calling on them to keep up their self-training and temper themselves politicoideologically are the implicit trust and solicitude of the party holding the functionaries infinitely dear and looking after them so that they may glorify their eternal political life on the road of revolution.

Our functionaries, by going forward to ceaselessly perfect their politico-ideological features, deeply aware of their heavy responsibility and duty before the times and the revolution, must respond with loyalty to the political trust and solicitude of the party and the leader.

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## SOCIALIST LAW-ABIDING LIFE AND INDOCTRINATION IN OBEDIENCE TO THE LAW

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[Article by Chin Mun-kil]

[Text] To strengthen the socialist law-abiding life, substantially launching indoctrination in obedience to the law, is an invariable guideline our party maintains.

Our party, always directing deep attention to establishing societywide the revolutionary ethos of obedience to the law, has enunciated the principled questions arising in conducting indoctrination in obedience to the law, and sagaciously led the way in strengthening it to suit the demands of the developing revolution.

With indoctrination in obedience to the law deepened and the socialist law-abiding life strengthened, today our state system and social economic system have become further consolidated, and the revolutionary struggle and construction task are being energetically expedited.

Energetically launching indoctrination in obedience to the law among party members and working people to suit the new demands of the developing revolution, we shall bring about a new turnaround in the task to strengthen the socialist law-abiding life.

To strengthen the socialist law-abiding life arises as a very important question in successfully pushing the socialist, communist cause.

Inasmuch as the socialist society is a society based on collectivism, basically different from the capitalist society resting on individualism, it calls for moving people in a unified way and insuring their collective action. The unity and highly organized nature of people's action are the intrinsic characteristics of the socialist society based on collectivism. In the socialist society the masses of working people, firmly united and closely cooperating with one another as socialist workers all together in comradely terms for common objectives and interests, manage the socialist society with collective wisdom and collective strength, and go forward to develop all aspects of social life. Therefore, only if the unity and highly

organized nature of people's action are necessarily insured in the socialist society, is it possible to successfully build the socialist, communist society which is the aim of the masses of working people.

If in the socialist society the unity and highly organized nature of people's action are to be insured, there have to be common standards and rules governing their social life, social activity in a unified way; and it is imperative to make all members of society work and live in accordance therewith. That which has enunciated the common rules of people's action and standards of life in the socialist society is precisely the socialist law; and it is the socialist law-abiding life to work and live in accordance therewith.

It is the aim of the socialist law-abiding life to make all members of society work and live in accordance with the demands of the laws and regulations enacted by the socialist state. Underlying the socialist law-abiding life are the laws and regulations enacted by the socialist state reflecting the demands and interests of the masses of working people.

The socialist laws and regulations are the rules of conduct enacted by the state with a view to governing people's activities. Inasmuch as it is the state which enacts the socialist laws and regulations, such laws and regulations are not something that may or may not be observed by people. The laws and regulations define the demands of the state that people may or may not take certain actions, and by authority mete out punishment in the event of violation of them. The laws and regulations do not permit any exception or privilege in the compliance with and execution of them, and are applied without discrimination to all areas, all objects where the state ruling powers are operative. The socialist law-abiding life as an activity to embody the socialist laws and regulations constitutes a statewide organizational life to move people in a unified way and realize their collective action. The socialist laws and regulations also reflect the wishes and demands of the masses of working people and serve their interests. From this, the socialist law-abiding life constitutes a voluntary disciplined life consistent with the law and order of the state. Precisely herein lies the intrinsic characteristic of the socialist law-abiding life.

Thus the socialist law-abiding life is a voluntary disciplined life and statewide organizational life. In order to correctly move the socialist society which is based on collectivism and energetically move the revolution and construction forward, it is imperative to strengthen the law-abiding life. Only then can the socialist society be maintained and moved to suit its intrinsic characteristics, and further consolidated and developed. Again, when the revolutionary law-abiding life prevails, the masses of working people, firmly united and cooperating with one another in comradely terms for the sake of their common objectives and interests, will come to display their collective wisdom with a view to developing all areas. Therefore, to strengthen the socialist law-abiding life constitutes an indispensable requirement in thoroughly defending, consolidating and developing the state system and social economic system, in expediting people's revolutionization, working classization, in energetically stepping up socialist, communist construction.



Indoctrination in obedience to the law is one of the important methods to strengthen the socialist law-abiding life.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"What is most important in law-abiding life guidance is that of conducting propaganda work and indoctrination work commendably so as to make all of the people, well understanding the laws and regulations of the state, voluntarily obey them." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 8, p 55)

Indoctrination in obedience to the law is ideological indoctrination work which, enhancing the law-abiding consciousness of working people, makes them approach with solemnity and precisely obey the law and decision, order and directive of the state, and voluntarily execute them in a timely manner.

To substantially conduct indoctrination in obedience to the law among the functionaries and working people is a priority requirement in making them participate in the socialist law-abiding life in a manner befitting the master.

What makes indoctrination in obedience to the law a priority requirement in strengthening the socialist law-abiding life is first of all related to the fact that the socialist law-abiding life is a voluntary disciplined life of the masses of working people consistent with the law and order of the state.

To say that the socialist law-abiding life is a voluntary disciplined life bespeaks the fact that the masses of working people, holding an intense political awareness, voluntarily obey the laws and regulations of the state, and work and live in accordance with the demands of the law.

Whether the masses of working people voluntarily participate in obeying and executing the law or whether the execution of the law is forced one-sidedly upon the masses of working people is determined by the class-oriented character of the law.

The law expresses the class-oriented demands of the ruling class holding the state ruling powers in a class society, and is enacted to suit its wishes. Therefore, the law inevitably takes on a class-oriented character.

The law of the exploiting society is a tool of authoritarian politics which, reflecting the wishes and demands of the ruling class, serves its interests. Therefore, in the exploiting society there could be no such thing as a law-abiding life in which the masses of working people voluntarily obey and execute the law. In the exploiting society the law is executed not by the method of indoctrination but by the method of coercion.

But the laws and regulations of the socialist society where the masses of working people have become the masters, reflect the wishes and demands of the masses of working people, and serve for the sake of their interests. It is for the sake of the masses of working people that the law is enacted in the

socialist society, and it is also for insuring the independent and creative life of the masses of working people that the law is executed.

In the socialist society the masses of working people have a vital interest in the law-abiding life, and come to participate in it voluntarily. Therefore, the socialist law-abiding life constitutes a voluntary disciplined life of the masses of working people consistent with the law and order of the state, and this calls for the method of indoctrination, not the method of coercion.

Essentially, the method of indoctrination is the inherent method of the communists. It is because the communists struggling for the sake of the freedom and happiness of the people awaken people ideologically, turn them action-conscious, and make them voluntarily launch into the struggle that the communists come to win victory always in the revolutionary struggle and construction task. Inasmuch as the master of the socialist law-abiding life is the socialist working people, only by enhancing their law-abiding consciousness by the method of indoctrination is it possible to make the masses of people participate in the socialist law-abiding life in a manner befitting the master.

It goes without saying that in overcoming the dregs of old ideas and making the working people participate in the law-abiding life voluntarily in a manner befitting the master, there are not only indoctrination in obedience to the law, but also the method of ideological struggle and legal control. Here, depending on to which of them to attach priority significance comes to be influenced whether or not the law-abiding life will be conducted commendably.

If indoctrination in obedience to the law is the task to inculcate the law-abiding consciousness in the working people, the ideological struggle is the struggle to uproot the dregs of old ideas from their heads, and legal control is the method to establish the law-abiding ethos, ascertaining and inspecting all the time the progress in obeying and executing the law and meting out punishment against the phenomenon of violation of the law.

In establishing the revolutionary law-abiding ethos societywide, it is of course important to strengthen the ideological struggle and legal control. But the ideological struggle and legal control, too, when energetically underlaid with ideological indoctrination, can positively contribute to strengthening the socialist law-abiding life. Inasmuch as the phenomenon of violation of the law in the socialist society is a manifestation of the dregs of old ideas, it cannot be overcome successfully by the ideological struggle launched once or twice, or by administrative measures. The voluntary law-abiding ethos comes to be established thoroughly only through ceaseless ideological indoctrination. A law-abiding life maintained by control and coercion cannot last long.

Therefore, to strengthen indoctrination in obedience to the law constitutes a priority requirement in making all members of society participate in the socialist law-abiding life in a manner befitting the master.

What makes indoctrination in obedience to the law a priority requirement in strengthening the socialist law-abiding life is related to the fact that

the socialist law-abiding life is governed by the law-abiding consciousness of the masses of working people who are directly conducting that life.

Generally, ideological consciousness, because it reflects people's demands and interests, performs the most positive function in their activity. Inasmuch as all of people's actions are governed by their ideological consciousness, whether or not the socialist working people will conduct their law-abiding life commendably hinges, in the final analysis, on how their law-abiding consciousness is enhanced.

The law-abiding consciousness reflects people's demands and interests in the law, and therefore, governs the objectives and direction of their activity to obey and execute the law, and inspires them to display energy and strength in their activity. This being so, apart from the governing, adjusting function of the law-abiding consciousness it is impossible to think about the question of the working people participating in the law-abiding life voluntarily in a manner befitting the master. The more intense their law-abiding consciousness, the more positively they will come to participate in the law-abiding life in a manner befitting the master.

The law-abiding consciousness is not something that gets intense spontaneously. The law-abiding consciousness is goal-consciously implanted and nurtured in the masses of working people through positive indoctrination in obedience to the law.

Indoctrination in obedience to the law, by making the intrinsic nature and content of the socialist law, its superiority and significance precisely understood among the functionaries and working people, makes them recognize that the socialist law is indeed a genuine people's law and hold the self-awareness that they must voluntarily obey it. Therefore, indoctrination in obedience to the law positively expedites the task to arm working people with the law-abiding consciousness.

Of course, in the process in which the working people conduct their socialist law-abiding life, their law-abiding consciousness gets formed and developed. But with what the working people learn in the course of practical activity alone, they cannot amply enhance their law-abiding consciousness. The law-abiding consciousness is satisfactorily nurtured only by indoctrination in obedience to the law. This being so, in order to make all members of society participate in the socialist law-abiding life in a manner befitting the master, it is imperative to strengthen indoctrination in obedience to the law.

Thus going forward to energetically conduct indoctrination in obedience to the law is where a definite guarantee for ceaselessly strengthening and developing the socialist law-abiding life on a durable basis is, where the key to thoroughly establishing the revolutionary law-abiding ethos societywide lies.

Our party, based on its deep insights into the importance of the socialist law-abiding life in the revolution and construction, has been sagaciously

leading the way in strengthening indoctrination in obedience to the law among party members and working people.

Our party above all has energetically exercised guidance to ceaselessly improve and update the laws and regulations to suit the developing realities.

Inasmuch as the base of the socialist law-abiding life is the law and regulation, only by improving and updating them is it possible to thoroughly establish the revolutionary law-abiding ethos in the society.

By enacting laws and regulations in various branches based on the socialist constitution under the guidance of the party and by further developing and updating them to suit the demands of conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology have been thoroughly laid the foundations which make it possible to deepen indoctrination in obedience to the law and further strengthen the law-abiding life.

What is important in strengthening the socialist law-abiding life is that of establishing a system for indoctrination in obedience to the law in an orderly manner.

Our party, establishing an orderly system for indoctrination in obedience to the law with all organs, enterprises, and social cooperative organizations each as a unit for indoctrination in obedience to the law and with law-abiding life explaining members as the basics, has had taken epoch-making measures for people's committees at all levels to take on the guidance under the system.

With the system for indoctrination in obedience to the law established in an orderly manner from the center to the localities under the leadership of the party and with the role of people's committees and law-abiding life explaining members strengthened, the revolutionary law-abiding ethos has come to be established more thoroughly than ever before among party members and working people.

What is important in the leadership of our party for strengthening the socialist law-abiding life is also that of having led the way in ceaselessly enhancing the role of the Socialist Law-Abiding Life Guidance Committee.

Under the leadership of our party the Socialist Law-Abiding Life Guidance Committee, by strengthening indoctrination in obedience to the law among the functionaries and working people and widely introducing and propagandizing the laws of the state such as the socialist constitution, has ceaselessly enhanced their law-abiding consciousness.

As a result of the enhanced role of the Law-Abiding Life Guidance Committee, the phenomena of abusing authority, playing bureaucratism, and violating the state law have been overcome among the functionaries, and all functionaries have come to highly display the struggle ethos of admirably discharging their revolutionary responsibility as genuine faithful servants devotedly working for the sake of the interests of the masses of people.

Thus today in our country the phenomenon of violation of the law is being overcome and all members of society are moving in unison in accordance with the law and order of the state, and the state system and social economic system are being further consolidated and the nation's economy and culture are developing at a fast pace.

That today the revolutionary law-abiding ethos has been thoroughly established among the people and that one and all are working and living in accordance with the demands of the socialist law and regulation represents the precious fruits of the sagacious leadership of our party which, deepening indoctrination in obedience to the law, has been ceaselessly strengthening the socialist law-abiding life.

The realities wherein the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology is being energetically hastened at a new higher stage urgently call for more energetically conducting indoctrination in obedience to the law aimed at strengthening the socialist law-abiding life.

Just because it is the socialist society it does not mean that the law-abiding ethos gets established spontaneously and the socialist law-abiding life gets strengthened. Only by planning and coordinating indoctrination in obedience to the law to suit the demands of the developing revolution is it possible to go forward to more thoroughly establish the ethos of voluntary law-abiding life.

What is most important in strengthening indoctrination in obedience to the law is that of having a correct attitude and viewpoint held toward the socialist law.

To establish a correct viewpoint and attitude among people toward the socialist law is the first process of indoctrination in obedience to the law. This is so because the viewpoint and attitude toward the law constitute an expression of the law-abiding consciousness and govern the activity of people to obey and execute the law. This being so, to make all working people hold the revolutionary viewpoint and attitude toward the law has very important significance in indoctrination in obedience to the law.

In order to establish the correct viewpoint and attitude toward the socialist law, it is imperative to make them understand the intrinsic nature, superiority, and significance of our country's socialist law and acquaint them with what is the phenomenon of violation of the law and its venomous nature.

To conduct indoctrination in obedience to the law using various forms and methods is an important requirement in strengthening the socialist law-abiding life.

Indoctrination in obedience to the law is a creative task which, under different circumstances and conditions, is conducted with people with different preparedness levels, as the objects.

Only by conducting indoctrination in obedience to the law using various forms and methods is it possible to conduct the indoctrination to suit the different

characteristics of the objects, and go forward to further strengthen the socialist law-abiding life, enhancing the voluntariness of working people.

In order to conduct indoctrination in obedience to the law using various forms and methods, it is imperative to launch the task to drive home the text of the law and the task to explain and propagandize the law, linking them to suit the specific conditions of the relevant unit and to give prominence to positive examples and widely introduce and propagandize them.

To give prominence to positive examples and make working people learn from them arises as an important requirement in strengthening the socialist law-abiding life the same as in all other tasks.

At present briskly under way in our country is the task to voluntarily obey the law. In this process are emerging many units which are conducting the work of indoctrination in obedience to the law in an exemplary manner and so are a lot of good experience and positive facts in indoctrination in obedience to the law.

By planning and coordinating the task to seek out such positive examples, positively give prominence to them, and emulate them, we must lead the way, through the struggle to strengthen the law-abiding life, in more thoroughly establishing the revolutionary system and order and bringing about a great upsurge in socialist economic construction.

What is important in indoctrination in obedience to the law is also that of correctly moving the system established by our party for indoctrination in obedience to the law and in particular, of enhancing the role of the law-abiding life explaining members.

The system established by our party for indoctrination in obedience to the law is being operated by the positive activity of the functionaries of administrative organs and the law-abiding life explaining members of economic and cultural organs and enterprises under the unified command of people's committees at all levels. Therefore, once the system established by the party for indoctrination in obedience to the law is correctly moved, all branches, all units can briskly launch indoctrination in obedience to the law to suit their specific conditions.

In order to correctly move the system for indoctrination in obedience to the law, it is imperative to properly set the direction of the work of indoctrination in obedience to the law, timely insure the materials for indoctrination in obedience to the law, and thoroughly plan this work. At the same time, people's committees at all levels must substantially launch the task to ascertain and sum up the progress in the work of indoctrination in obedience to the law from time to time and direct deep attention to ceaselessly deepening the work of indoctrination in obedience to the law.

In correctly operating the system for indoctrination in obedience to the law it is especially important to enhance the role of the law-abiding life

explaining members. The law-abiding life explaining members are the positive protector, propagandizer of our country's socialist law, and they are in direct charge of indoctrination in obedience to the law. The law-abiding life explaining members, deeply aware of their lofty partywide duty, must become a model of the law-abiding life for the masses, and launch the work of explaining and propagandizing the law to suit the specific conditions.

To strengthen indoctrination in obedience to the law is an important task to strengthen the organizational nature and disciplinary character of our society, and a responsible task to go forward to embody the guideline of the party for the law-abiding life.

By loftily upholding the intent of the party and more substantially launching indoctrination in obedience to the law among party members and working people and by strengthening the socialist law-abiding life, we shall go forward to energetically accelerate our people's march movement toward the further consolidation of our country's socialist system and conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

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PARTY LIFE MUST BE GUIDED WITH THE FULFILLMENT OF THE REVOLUTIONARY TASK  
AS THE BASIS

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 12, Dec 84 pp 28-32

[Article by Yi Ki-ch'ol]

[Text] To grasp and guide the party life of party members with the fulfillment of the revolutionary task as the basics is one of the important principles of party life guidance.

The intrinsic nature of party life guidance lies in making party members correctly conduct their organizational and ideological life and calling them to the fulfillment of the revolutionary task.

The party life of party members is a revolutionary activity to implement the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teachings and the party policy. There could be no such thing as party life apart from the fulfillment of the revolutionary task set forth by the party. Accordingly, party life guidance must be thoroughly subordinated to the fulfillment of the revolutionary task by party members, and it must positively serve to successfully insure it.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"Party organizations and functionaries at all levels must hold it as an iron rule to guide the party life of the cadres and party members, placing the progress in the fulfillment of the revolutionary task at the center."

[No bibliographic reference given]

To guide the party life of the cadres and party members with special efforts put into the fulfillment of the revolutionary task is an important matter all party organizations must strictly adhere to. Inasmuch as party work and party activity are conducted through party organizations at all levels, only if all party organizations guide party life, linking it closely to the fulfillment of the revolutionary task, can the party go forward to acquit itself fully of its lofty mission.

In guiding the party life of party members the county party committee occupies a very important place. The county party committee is the base-level guidance



organ of our party guiding the basic party organizational building blocks where the party life of party members is conducted. Only if the role of the county party committee is strengthened, is it possible for the primary-level party organizations and branch party organizations, party cells, to go forward to correctly guide the party life of party members, linking it closely to the fulfillment of the revolutionary task, to suit the intent of the party.

Our party, attaching great significance to strengthening the party life of the functionaries and party members, has concretely enunciated the direction and method that party organizations must strictly adhere to in organizing and guiding the party life of party members, linking it closely to the fulfillment of the revolutionary task.

The Tongnim County Party Committee has energetically launched the struggle in the past period to carry through the demand of the party for guiding the party life of party members with the fulfillment of the revolutionary task as the basics, and in the process, come to gain precious experience.

Above all we have come to gain the experience that to begin with, only if functionaries of the county party committee substantially conducted guidance work with a correct viewpoint toward party life and discharge of the revolutionary duty, could party life guidance be conducted closely linked to the fulfillment of the revolutionary task.

Inasmuch as the county party committee is the political staff leading the way in correctly carrying out the revolutionary task facing the county, only if all functionaries of the county party guide the work of the base-level unit with a correct viewpoint toward economic work, can they tightly bond together party work and economic work and make party life guidance conducted substantially with special efforts put into the fulfillment of the revolutionary task.

But for a while the phenomenon emerged that certain functionaries of the county party, allegedly for conducting work to suit the characteristics of their departments, failed to closely link party life guidance to the fulfillment of the revolutionary task.

Certain functionaries of the organizational department and propaganda department, in going down to the base level and guiding party life, merely found out how party members were participating in party conferences and study meetings and asked for a few kinds of statistical data, and by making reports on them, tended to consider their work done. On the other hand, even as claiming to conduct party life guidance linking it to the fulfillment of the revolutionary task, in no small number of cases they tended to fail to seriously question the deficiencies that emerged in the fulfillment of the revolutionary task although they struggled against this or that kind of biased tendency that emerged in the life of party members, as a major question.

The cause for such biased tendencies lay in that they failed to firmly establish the viewpoint and stand toward the guideline of the party calling

for conducting party life guidance with special efforts put into the fulfillment of the revolutionary task. Without straightening this out it was impossible to correctly guide the party life of party members.

From this, we directed great attention to organizational political work aimed at establishing the correct viewpoint and stand among the county party functionaries to conduct party life guidance linking it closely to the fulfillment of the revolutionary task.

We repeatedly drove home to the functionaries the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the guideline of the party for conducting party life linking it closely to the fulfillment of the revolutionary task, on the one hand, and on the subject matter of "how to link party life guidance closely to the fulfillment of the revolutionary task," conducted a discussion meeting, linking it to their task, and also organized an experience exchange meeting. In the process, the functionaries came to have a definite understanding that party life must be guided with the fulfillment of the revolutionary task held as the first process and to find a correct methodology of party life guidance.

Such measures taken by the county party committee did bring a certain success in making the functionaries hold a correct viewpoint and guide party life with primary emphasis on the fulfillment of the revolutionary task, but it did not mean that with this alone the question had been solved satisfactorily.

We directed deep attention to establishing the revolutionary ethos of the functionaries that, in going down to the base level and guiding party life, they conduct work on the stand of assuming full responsibility for the revolutionary task of the relevant unit.

That party life guidance was not being conducted on a high standard closely linked to the fulfillment of the revolutionary task was importantly related in no small measure to the fact that functionaries of the county party committee were not conducting work on the stand of assuming responsibility for the economic work of the base-level unit.

In the past period the phenomena emerged that the charge guidance members such as certain responsible functionaries of the county party, starting from the viewpoint in guiding the base level that for the questions relative to production, the base-level functionaries of the relevant unit must assume direct responsibility, stopped at merely finding out the progress in the fulfillment of the economic task without taking a firm stand to jointly assume the responsibility.

A certain county party's charge guidance member, in guiding a local industry factory and summing up its work, concretely reported the data on the progress in the summation of party life, the progress in the organization of assignments and their execution, and the progress in regularized life, but with nary a word on the progress in party life guidance linked to the fulfillment of the revolutionary task of the relevant unit. This was what graphically showed that the stand of the functionaries was not firm enough to assume responsibility for the economic work of the base-level unit.

We made the responsible functionaries and members of all departments of the county party, not mention the charge guidance member, go down to the cooperative farms, factories and enterprises and guide party life on the stand of assuming responsibility together with the functionaries of the relevant units for the fulfillment of their respective revolutionary tasks, and went forward to establish the revolutionary ethos of solving by a partywide method the pending questions in the fulfillment of the immediate economic task at hand.

In the process, it has become a way of life among the county party functionaries to place in the forefront the progress in the fulfillment of the economic task when ascertaining the party work of the base-level unit, and also place primary emphasis on the fulfillment of the revolutionary task when meeting and talking with party members.

All this shows that functionaries of the county party committee firmly taking the stand of assuming responsibility for the economic work of the base-level unit is where an important guarantee which makes it possible to correctly guide party life with special efforts put into the fulfillment of the revolutionary task is.

Another important experience we have gained is that if party life guidance is to be closely linked to the fulfillment of the revolutionary task, party assignments to party members and party life summation and evaluation work must be conducted with special efforts put into the fulfillment of the revolutionary task.

The county party committee, as enunciated by the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, has striven to organize party assignments relative to the fulfillment of the revolutionary task and conduct the summation of the party life of party members with the progress in the fulfillment of the revolutionary task as the basics, and in assessing the degree of faithfulness of party members, too, evaluate it with how faithfully they are fulfilling their assigned revolutionary task, as the basics.

Here, the county party committee has put efforts into correctly organizing party assignments to solve the questions which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song wishes, and our party intends, to have solved, questions pending in the fulfillment of the revolutionary task, and into grasping and guiding the fulfillment of the assignments in a responsible manner.

Constituting one of the cases in point: functionaries of the county party, going down to the party cell of a certain tunneling team of the Tongnim Mine, organized a party assignment for making tunneling precede other mining operations, enhancing the combat strength of the party cell and the vanguard role of party members to suit the situation, and saw to it that the assignment be carried out correctly.

According to the county party functionaries who went down to the party cell of the tunneling team of the Tongnim Mine and ascertained the state of affairs, it was found that although the important revolutionary task was at hand for

making tunneling decisively precede other mining operations, instead of organizing appropriate assignments for the execution of the task, assignments far from such execution had been given the party members. Of course, for them such assignments as strengthening party organizational and ideological life already organized were essential. But such assignments alone were not enough for the combatants who were assigned important tunneling quotas influencing the prospective production of the mine. It was more important to give party assignments to each and every one of the party members to suit their ability and technical skill standards and make them move to fulfill the immediate tunneling quota ahead of schedule and take the lead in the struggle to provide new mining pits. Coming to direct attention to this question, the county party functionaries, centered on thoroughly carrying out the revolutionary task facing this mine and the team, organized party assignments for the party members and positively pushed them to execute the assignments.

It was arranged for the secretary of the party cell to thoroughly conduct party life guidance, putting the immediate tunneling quota in the forefront, and for the agitators, who are party members, to explain and propagandize the necessity to carry out the guideline of the party for making tunneling precede other mining operations and prepare new mining pits at the earliest possible date, linking it closely to their practical struggle. And for the highly skilled party members, it was arranged to give them party assignments necessary for the fulfillment of the immediate revolutionary task such as taking on one or two of the new tunneling workers and making them familiarize themselves with the work in the blind end of the mine gallery, on the one hand, and helping them improve their technical skill standard one grade higher. As party work and party assignments deepened closely linked to the fulfillment of the revolutionary task, the party members, with an intense awareness of the work they do, came to work devoting all their wisdom and enthusiasm to the struggle for the fulfillment of their work. In this way the party members and combatants of the party cell of this tunneling team overfulfilled the plan for the first half of this year to 115 percent, and laid firm foundations which make it possible to ceaselessly increase the mineral production of the mine.

The county party committee has positively pushed ahead with the task to generalize the work experience of the party cell of the tunneling team of the Tongnim Mine at all primary-level party organizations and cells in the county. Through this process, all party organizations in the county have come to organize party assignments, putting special efforts into carrying out the revolutionary task facing their respective units, and become able to successfully carry out the economic task facing the county, enhancing the sense of responsibility and role of the party members.

The summation of party life is a powerful method to indoctrinate party members politicoideologically, revolutionarily. In order to turn the summation of party life into the blast furnace of ideological tempering, into one that makes the revolutionary task carried out more commendably, it is imperative to decisively improve its politicoideological standard.

The county party committee has directed great attention to making the summation of party life of the party members conducted substantially with the fulfillment of the revolutionary task put in the forefront.

Organizing at every factory, enterprise, and cooperative farm a model unit that sums up party life with primary emphasis on the fulfillment of the revolutionary task, we have organized and conducted workshops aimed at uplifting the political life summation of other cells onto the model unit's standard.

The county party committee, positively helping those units such as the party cell of the electric motor shop of the Tongnim Electrical Works and the first cell of No 4 work team of the Chambong Cooperative Farm which commendably conduct the summation of party life closely linked to the fulfillment of the revolutionary task, has coordinated on a planned basis the task to make them appear on the stage of the workshops conducted on a countywide basis or on the unit basis of the primary-level party organization and village party organization.

This was very effective in making party cell secretaries and party members learn the method to sum up party life with special efforts put into the fulfillment of the revolutionary task and improve its standard.

Through such task organized by the county party committee, today the party life summation at party cells under our county party has come to improve by far its standard not as an administrative summation but as an ideological life summation closely linked to the fulfillment of the revolutionary task.

The county party committee has also firmly maintained the principle to conduct the evaluation of the party organizational and ideological life of party members, too, with the progress in the fulfillment of the revolutionary task as the criterion.

Inasmuch as faithfulness to the party and the leader manifests itself not in words but in practical activity, the work of evaluating people, too, can be conducted correctly only if their practical activity is held as the basics.

For a while, in our county the tendencies emerged from among the party functionaries such as certain cell secretaries, in ascertaining and evaluating the progress in the party life of party members, to overemphasize solely such matters as the progress in their participation in regularized life, or their work style.

No matter how earnestly they participate without exception in regularized life such as party conference and party life summation and there are no questions pending in their work method and work style, if they fail to fulfill their assigned revolutionary task in an exemplary manner, it cannot be regarded that they are commendably conducting party life.

By thoroughly maintaining the partywide principle calling for conducting the evaluation of the party life of party members always with primary emphasis on the progress in the fulfillment of the revolutionary task, we have directed deep attention to making the functionaries and party members display their faithfulness to the party and the leader to the hilt through the practical struggle to admirably carry out the revolutionary tasks assigned them.

The county party committee, positively giving prominence to those party members who quietly, admirably carry out the revolutionary task they are charged with at the revolutionary posts assigned them by the party, has widely introduced and propagandized their lofty examples using various forms and taking advantage of various opportunities, and made it definitely understood among the party members that precisely such a party member is the genuine revolutionary strong in the party spirit.

By going forward in this manner to resolve various links in party life, linking them closely to the fulfillment of the revolutionary task, we have been able to further improve the standard of guidance for the party life of the party members.

It is one of the important experiences we have gained that only by thoroughly organizing the party cells and enhancing their combat strength is it possible to go forward to strengthen party life guidance, holding the fulfillment of the revolutionary task as the basics.

The party cell is the basic organizational building block of our party and the base for party life. Through the party cell the party life of party members is organized and conducted, and the line and policy of the party are driven home to the masses and implemented. To strengthen the party cell into a live, militant organization moving vibrantly has important significance in successfully insuring the guidance of party life closely linked to the fulfillment of the revolutionary task.

Deeply engraving in our hearts the intent of the party for all functionaries to go down to the party cell and substantially help it, we have briskly launched work with party cells.

The county party committee has put main efforts into making all party functionaries from the guidance members to the responsible functionaries deeply penetrate the party cell instead of stopping at the primary-level party of a factory, an enterprise, or the ri party when going down to the base level, and together with the party cell secretary, directly blueprinting and organizing work with party members with the fulfillment of the revolutionary task placed at the forefront, strive to enhance their self-dependent role.

Now, what arose as a question here was that of nurturing the ability of the guidance functionaries to substantially help the party cell. As experience shows, the guidance functionaries, if deficient in ability, cannot launch any work, and they cannot avoid subjectivism in guidance.

The county party committee has put a great deal of energy into improving the standard of the party functionaries, and made the responsible functionaries, instead of doing this work behind the desk or pushing papers, personally take the base-level functionaries around and teach them through actual work process.

The practical example set by the responsible functionary of the county party last May when he, together with the functionaries of the county party organizational department such as the charge guidance members, went down to Masong-ri, has shown a great efficacy. The responsible functionary of the

county party committee, beginning with the method to meet party members and secretaries of party cells and ascertain the state of affairs, taught one by one every part of the concrete work method of how to hold talks and how to conduct the work of organizing assignments and summing them up, and through sincere discussions, made all functionaries master a correct methodology of base-level guidance. Thus the method to teach through practice has performed a great function in the county party functionaries positively helping the party cell. Planning and coordinating such work among the party functionaries of all branches such as industry, agriculture, education, and public health, we have conducted it to suit the characteristics of the relevant units.

In conducting the work of summing up the experience of the county party functionaries in helping the party cell, too, overcoming the conventional summation method which used to be conducted centered on how many party cells they had helped, we have made the functionaries conduct summation work centered on to which party cell they went down, how they helped what, linking it to the fulfillment of the revolutionary task, and what were the experience and lesson gained in the process. As summation work deepened, formalism came to be gradually uprooted in the guidance work of the functionaries, and the ethos came to be established in dealing with but one party cell, to deeply penetrate and substantially help it in a manner befitting the master.

As in this way we have had the standard of the county party functionaries improved and as they have come to substantially help the party cell, going down to it, the combat strength of the party cell has come to be strengthened, the standard of the secretaries of party cells has come to be improved, and it has become possible to timely straighten out even the slightest tilting that emerges in party life.

Experience shows that when the guideline of the party for strengthening the party cell is thoroughly implemented, it is possible to thoroughly overcome the formalism that has long continued in the guidance of party life, and with special efforts put into the fulfillment of the revolutionary task, go forward to substantially launch the guidance of the party life of party members.

Indeed, the correctness and great vitality of the guideline uniquely set forth by our party for strengthening the guidance of party life with special efforts put into the fulfillment of the revolutionary task, are displaying an ever greater might with each passing day.

Today all the party members and working people of our county, with infinite loyalty to the party and the leader and an intense awareness and sense of responsibility, are admirably carrying out the revolutionary task.

Our county, thoroughly implementing the chuche farming method, has increased the production of grain, fruit, and meat by far this year compared with last year, and as the standard of technical provisions for local industry factories has improved further and the production of mass consumption goods has increased dramatically, the standards of material and cultural living for the working people are improving further.

The proudfest achievements scored in our county in recent years in the ideofental features of party members and working people and economic and cultural construction are precious fruits reaped in the course of all party organizations deepening the guidance of the party life of party members, putting special efforts into the fulfillment of the revolutionary task.

By continuing to strengthen the guidance of the party life of party members with the fulfillment of the revolutionary task as the basics, we shall more thoroughly prepare all the functionaries and party members as chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries infinitely loyal to the party and the leader, and go forward to admirably out the revolutionary tasks facing the county.

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THE WRITER IS THE STANDARD BEARER TAKING THE LEAD IN LIFE AT THE FOREFRONT  
OF THE TIMES

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 12, Dec 84 pp 33-36

[Article by Kim Ha-myong]

[Text] Today's formidable realities seething with the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--are presenting to our writers more than ever before the heavy and difficult task to produce still more literary works admirable in ideoartistic terms.

What has important significance in making our writers acquit themselves fully of their glorious mission before the times and the revolution is the programmatic document published by the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il on 6 Decemer 1974 in which he has provided a comprehensive elucidation of the questions arising in producing still more revolutionary literary works demanded by the socialist realities.

Comprehensively and profoundly elucidated in the document based on a scientific analysis of the demands of the developing realities and the actual state of our literature are all the theoretical and practical questions arising in the production of creative revolutionary literary works such as the question of making the individual characteristics of the writer come alive and correctly reflecting the struggle between the new and the old in the production of a creative work, the question of strengthening the penetration of the realities and experience in life by the writer and broadening political insights and the vision of discriminating eye, and the question of guiding the writers and artists.

Some 10 years have passed since the publication of the document. For the past 10 years our writers, by vigorously launching the struggle under the sagacious leadership of the party to implement the programmatic task set forth in the document, have added further luster to the great flower garden of the chuche arts with outstanding literary works alive with diverse and indivisual characteristics, and acquitted themselves admirably of their glorious mission before the times and the revolution.

The document is indeed a programmatic guiding principle for making our literature brilliantly blossom and develop to suit the demands of the

socialist realities, and constitutes an energetic ideothoretical weapon which the writers must grasp every more tightly in order to brilliantly carry out their glorious mission as the standard bearer taking the lead in life at the forefront the times.

As enunciated in the document, to make the writers maximally display their initiative in the production of creative works and acquit themselves fully of their mission and role as the standard bearer taking the lead in life at the forefront of the times is an important requirement in producing still more of revolutionary works.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"The writer must become the standard bearer conducting and taking the lead in life, moving forward at the forefront of the times." [No bibliographic reference given]

The writers are sentries manning an important post on the ideological front of our party, and they are in direct charge of the construction of socialist national literature. Whether or not the literary and art policy of the party is thoroughly implemented and our literature is made to blossom and develop to suit the demands of *chuche* as a powerful means of ideological indoctrination depends largely on how the role of the writers is enhanced.

Literature is anthropology. The anthropological nature of literature urgently calls upon the writers who directly create it, to become the standard bearer conducting and taking the lead in life at the forefront of the times.

The intrinsic nature of literature as an anthropology lies in depicting live social beings and serving social beings. To say that literature depicts social beings bespeaks depicting live social beings and their life breathing, thinking, and acting as they do in the realities; to say that literature serves social beings bespeaks the fact that by enunciating urgent and significant human questions through their life, it opens people's eyes to the truth of life and leads them along the road of genuine living.

The most intrinsic characteristics of literature and arts distinguished from other forms of social consciousness lie in that literature and arts constitute the textbook of life opening people's eyes to the truth of life by showing the social beings and their life with concreteness and truthfulness exactly as in the realities and by presenting and enunciating through the depiction socially significant human questions.

In literature, the question of creating archetypal character and the question of enunciating significant human questions all depend largely on how life is depicted. This is so because social beings cannot exist outside life and human questions too exist in life and arise through life alone.

That in the production of creative works the question of making individual characteristics come alive and embodying originality arises as an important principled demand is also related in large measure to such fact.

It is a truth proved through practice that the more diversely and richly, truthfully and vividly life is depicted, the broader and deeper the ideological content of a work becomes and the greater its indoctrinating power also becomes proportionately.

In order to produce an admirable work which, richly and truthfully depicting life to suit such anthropological nature of literature, enunciates socially significant human questions, it is imperative above all that the writer himself should become the standard bearer taking the lead in life at the forefront of the times.

That the writer must become the standard bearer conducting and taking the lead in life, moving forward at the forefront of the times, is also an indispensable requirement springing from the mission of literature and arts which must contribute to the cause of conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

The revolutionary literature and arts of the working class, the communistic literature and arts consistent with the demands of the new era and the aims of the masses of people, in reflecting life in whatever period by necessarily presenting and solving the questions urgent and significant in today's life and struggle, must become able to give living experience and lesson to people and contribute to remolding the whole society in accordance with the demands of Socialism, Communism.

Such mission of the communist literature can be realized only by presenting the question of the independent stand and attitude, the question of independent social beings, based on the great chuche ideology, and creating the archetype of social beings of the new era that can become a model in people's life and struggle.

The history of mankind's literature shows that the value and significance of the human questions presented in a work are influenced depending on what kind of an archetype of social beings is given prominence. Medieval novels often gave prominence to "acknowledged men of stature" such as "ojin" [the portrait of a king], officials of the yangban class, and the commander-in-chief faithful to a feudal state, and the literature of critical realism, exposing and criticizing the contradictions and irrationalities of an exploiting society, did not go further than merely showing the miserable fate of the social beings sacrificed for power and money. Thus in the past period no literatures were able to present a practical method to remove the contradictions and irrationalities of an exploiting society and realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people or create a genuine archetypal social beings as a model in life and struggle.

The literature and arts of socialistic realism based on the revolutionary world view of the working class, by precisely enunciating for the first time in the literary and art history of mankind the process of the law of social development and depicting the masses of people as the master of the revolution and construction, as the contemporary archetypal model in life and struggle, have become able to genuinely serve for the sake of the people.

As enunciated by our party, to truthfully depict the features of the masses of people fully performing the role as the master of the revolution and construction is the method to view and depict people from the viewpoint of chuche.

When the archetype of social beings of the new era is created, depicting the masses of people as the master of the revolution and construction and enunciating in depth their independent and creative character, literature can bring up people as genuine communistic social beings and energetically contribute to transforming all the economic and cultural, ideological and moral areas to suit the demands of the chuche ideology.

If literature is to contribute to the cause of conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, it must also depict the social beings and their life in terms of their relationships with the times and the social system and correctly embody the contemporary spirit.

Only the literature that correctly embodies the contemporary spirit, as it moves ahead of the realities, can perform its mobilizer role in each period, each stage of the revolutionary struggle, and become the genuine mirror of the times and life. It is in the scheme of things that as the times change and the social system changes, so will people and their life. Today's workers and peasants who, indoctrinated in the chuche ideology, are enjoying an independent, creative life to their heart's content under the socialist system, cannot be the same in character or life as yesterday's workers and peasants who barely managed to survive while being subjected to all kinds of exploitation and oppression, mistreatment and humiliation.

Today our people, with a view to achieving the fatherland reunification at the earliest possible date and hastening the ultimate victory of the Korean revolution under the revolutionary banner of the great chuche ideology, are energetically stepping up the revolution and construction with the spirit of "the speed of the '80s" joined to the chollima. As the revolution deepens, the aims and demands of our people for developing life onto a higher stage are ceaselessly growing bigger. The aims and demands of our people keeping up the continuing innovation and continuing forward movement are being embodied graphically in the contemporary spirit.

Our writers, by truthfully depicting real life on such height of the contemporary spirit and through the depiction enunciating significant human questions, must bestow on people an intense communistic ideal in life and a firm faith in the inevitability of the realization.

In order to create such chuche literature, the communist literature, and fully perform his role as the standard bearer taking the lead in life at the forefront of the times, the writer himself must be prepared thoroughly in ideartistic terms.

If the writer is to conduct and take the lead in life at the forefront of the times with his activity of producing creative works, he must first of all deeply penetrate the realities and go forward to ceaselessly accumulate

his experience in life. If the writer lags behind in life, he will become no longer able to correctly carry out his mission as a writer.

Under the sagacious leadership of the party and the leader our life is seething with the awesome struggle for the prosecution of the three revolutions, and socialist construction is moving forward at an extraordinarily high rate of speed. If our majestic realities are to be timely and truthfully reflected in his creative work, the writer must earnestly search and experience life, going into the realities and living together with the masses of people, the master of the revolution and construction. At the same time, the writers must think and write amid the realities.

Inasmuch as nature, society, and social beings all change out of recognition amid the flames of creation of "the speed of the '80s," only if the writers launch the speed battle with creative enthusiasm and vigor, breathing amid the vibrant realities and personally experiencing the struggle of the masses of people, can they insure the quality of their works and the speed of creative production as well.

In order to enhance the mobilizer role of literature in each period, each stage of the developing revolution, the writers must not only go into the realities and deepen their experience in life, but go forward to broaden their political insights and the vision of their discriminating eye.

Unless the writers possess correct political insights and discriminating eye, they cannot responsively and swiftly embrace the policy-oriented demands of the party nor can they create revolutionary works consistent with the era of revolution, the era of struggle.

Man sees, hears, and embraces as much as what he knows. Works of literature and arts are the life canvas selected and evaluated in light of the creators' ideoaesthetic ideal. Whether or not the writer, properly understanding real life, can correctly re-create it with artistic depiction and through the depiction, solve human questions to suit the demands of the times and the aims of the masses of people depends, in the final analysis, on his world view and his understanding ability. Only a writer possessing rich knowledge and experience in life, intense political insights and discriminating eye, can depict the social being and his life diversely and richly, vividly and truthfully exactly as seen in the realities, and correctly elucidate the social significance of that life.

A writer lacking in the revolutionary world view and an eye oriented in the party policy, no matter how much he lives in the realities and gains a lot of experience in life, cannot correctly elucidate the social nature and significance of that life in artistic terms. Thus the political insights and discriminating eye of a writer constitute a factor determining the politicoideological character of his work and at the same time, an important condition guaranteeing its artistic character.

The artistic skills of a writer are an important factor which makes intense ideological character and lofty artistic character blended in his creative

work. If through his creative work the writer is to acquit himself fully of his mission as the standard bearer taking the lead in life at the forefront of the times, he must not only deepen his experience in the realities and enhance his political insights and discriminating eye, but ceaselessly hone his artistic skills.

To say that the writers improve their artistic skills precisely bespeaks attaining the ability to correctly select the seed in the realities and admirably realize the ideoaesthetic plot.

That artistic skills must be improved is an important demand springing from the characteristics of creative works of literature and arts that the writer must uniquely discover and plant the seed and make it flower in terms of artistic depiction. The task of producing creative literary and art works that must persuasively express a thought with the form of depiction possessing the concreteness and truthfulness exactly as life is, is conducted according to the law peculiar to it. And in producing creative works, each work must always be original and individual in character, and the content oriented in the chuche ideology which the seed presents, must be expressed with an artistic form consistent with it. This being so, the writer must know how to organize the plot ingeniously for the artistic materialization of the seed, and have a good command of new and vivid words.

Practical experience shows that none but the writer who, thoroughly armed with the great chuche ideology and our party policy, ceaselessly deepens his experience in the realities, and well versed in the various principles and methods for artistic creation, possesses the skill to realize admirable artistic generalization, can achieve ceaseless innovation in the task of producing creative works, and commendably carry out the glorious mission as the standard bearer conducting and taking the lead in life at the forefront of our times.

In order to satisfactorily perform the role of the standard bearer taking the lead in life at the forefront of the times, the writers must engage in creative work and live vibrantly, revolutionarily, always with an intense political fervor, and launch the speed battle in producing creative works. Only by launching the speed battle is it possible to timely give the correct answer to the demand of the realities wherein literature is developing by leaps and bounds, and decisively enhance its militant role.

Today our people's struggle for the independent reunification of the fatherland and socialist construction has entered a new higher stage. As the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--are energetically pushed forward, the ideoaesthetic demands of working people are also growing ever bigger.

Our literature and arts are faced with the heavy task to revolutionarily indoctrinate working people by truthfully reflecting the socialist realities filled with epochal events and creating the archetype of a chuche-oriented communist as a genuine model in life and struggle.

Our writers, in the future the same as in the past by more deeply studying and thoroughly embodying in the task of producing creative works the thought and theory enunciated by the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in his historic document, shall acquit themselves fully of their glorious mission as the standard bearer taking the lead in life at the forefront of the times.

## LIGHT INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION AND SPECIALIZATION OF PRODUCTION

SK141412 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 12, Dec 84 pp 37-40

[Article by Yi Tong-ho]

[Text] The urgent demand arising today in epochally improving the people's livelihood is to effect a new turn in the production of consumer goods by thoroughly implementing the party's policy of the revolution in light industry.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium of the WPK Central Committee, has noted: "In order to improve the people's livelihood, it is necessary to carry out the revolution in light industry. Only when one produces a large variety of consumer goods of good quality by carry out the revolution in light industry can one make the people's livelihood more abundant and civilized."

The party's policy on carrying out the revolution in light industry is a just policy that has indicated the road along which we can excellently implement the work of endlessly promoting the welfare of the people--the supreme principle of our party activities--in conformity with the demand of a new higher-level socialist construction.

Thanks to the endless care of our party, which makes it the supreme principle in its activities to promote the people's welfare, the working people of today are enjoying a happy life without worry about food, clothing and goods. However, as society develops and livelihood improves with each passing day, people's demand for daily needs will further increase.

Our people's livelihood, which endlessly improves, demands a greater quantity of various consumer goods of good quality. Their livelihood has reached a high stage beyond comparison with the past in terms of both quantity and quality. Thus, it is necessary to thoroughly implement the party's policy on carrying out the revolution in light industry in order to smoothly satisfy, in the near future, the workers' ever-increasing demand for consumer goods and improve their livelihood to a high level suitable for a socialist society, which has won a complete victory.

Only when one further increases the quantity and varieties of consumer goods and increases their quality to the level of world standard, implementing the

party's policy on carrying out the revolution in light industry, can one smoothly guarantee consumer goods of good quality to the working people and provide them with a more abundant and civilized material and cultural life.

In order to implement the party's policy on carrying out the revolution in light industry, it is important to make the most of the already provided potential of production in an efficient fashion by providing a new production capacity and improving social production organization.

Today, when socialist economic construction is being vigorously pushed ahead at a new higher level, what is important in social production organization for efficiently utilizing the already provided production potential is to specialize the production of major light industrial products.

Through the struggle to implement the party's chuche-oriented economic construction line, large modern light industrial plants and small- and medium-sized local industrial plants have been built on a large scale in our country. Today, our light industry is smoothly satisfying the demand for people's consumer goods with its own production. In particular, the local industry produces a large share of the country's consumer goods. In fact, the production potential of light industry, which has been provided in our country, has increased considerably. Only when one effectively utilizes it can production be further increased.

We should effect a new turn in the production of people's consumer goods by actively mobilizing the already provided production potential of light industry. To this end, we should move in the direction of specializing major light industrial products. Under the conditions in which the scope of production in light industry has been enlarged and the relations among the production units have become complex, only when we reasonably organize division of labor and specialize the production of major light industrial products can we rationally utilize materials, labor and money and further accelerate technological development, thereby producing more people's consumer goods of better quality.

Specialization of the production of major light industrial goods means assigning the exclusive production of light industrial goods with countrywide significance to certain units. In other words, it means organizing production so that each province can turn out such products as foodstuffs, most of whose raw materials are produced and supplied locally, and certain units can exclusively produce a large amount of major light industrial goods whose raw materials are supplied by the central organ.

This form of production organization with great superiority in terms of technology and economy is of great significance in improving the quality of consumer goods and in increasing their quantity.

Above all, specialization of the production of major light industrial goods makes it possible to smoothly carry out the light industrial revolution by improving the quality of consumer goods.



A production process is precisely a technical process. To improve the quality of products in modern production whose processes are being firmly turned into technical processes on the basis of scientific and technological development, the work of further modernizing the production processes and perfecting them in terms of technology should be accelerated and, at the same time, technological guidance over production should be strengthened and the workers' technological level should be elevated. Today when science and technology are incessantly developing and the role of technical means in production is increasing, the production processes should be automated, modernized, and perfected in terms of technology, technical guidance over production should be enhanced, and the workers' technological level should be elevated. Only then can the quality of consumer goods be improved by solving many complicated problems arising in the process of production in a timely manner, and by smoothly meeting the technological demands of goods. These demands are successfully met when specialization of the production of major light industrial goods is accelerated.

When production of major light industrial goods is specialized, technical guidance over production can be better guaranteed by effectively utilizing technological forces, including those functionaries with a specific knowledge of certain products and technicians. Specialization of the production of major light industrial goods makes it possible to rapidly elevate the workers' technological level by permanently assigning workers to the production of certain goods or certain production processes and by helping them repeatedly carry out their work. Along with this, specialization of the production of major light industrial goods provides a favorable condition to widely apply new know-how and advanced production processes, thus making it possible to successfully accelerate the work of modernizing the production processes and perfecting them technologically.

This proves that specialization of the production of major light industrial goods is an effective method for producing sturdy, useful, and good-quality consumer goods meeting the people's daily-increasing standards and demands by smoothly realizing technical guidance over production by elevating the technological level of workers, and by perfecting production processes technologically.

Specialization of the production of major light industrial goods also makes it possible to successfully carry out the light industrial revolution by enabling the production of more consumer goods with existing raw materials, resources and equipment.

Increasing the output of people's consumer goods by making effective use of existing raw materials, resources and equipment is among the policies our party has consistently adhered to in implementing the light industrial revolution. Only when great success is attained in production with existing raw materials, resources and equipment can the cost price be lowered, state accumulation increased, and the rapid development of the production of the people's consumer goods guaranteed by constantly expanding production.

To increase the production of consumer goods with available materials and facilities, the organizing of production should be meticulously planned. By doing so, materials and resources should be effectively utilized, the capacities of facilities be mobilized at maximum, and the production of major light industrial goods be specialized.

Through specialization of the production of the major light industrial goods, goods that have been produced by many sectors and units should be monopolized by a unit. This will make it possible to avoid waste of materials and resources throughout the nation and to utilize them effectively and in a uniformed manner. At the same time, production can be stabilized at a high level, and can be increased with available materials and resources and even without increasing their supply drastically.

Specialization of the production of the major light industrial goods will enable us to effectively utilize facilities, and will make functionaries and working people become fully acquainted with the features of their production process, facilities and equipment, and operate facilities strictly in accordance with the requirements of technical regulations. This will prevent the malfunction of facilities and maximize their operations. At the same time, this will regularize the technical condition of facilities, guarantee their full operation, and maximize their efficiency.

Specialization of the production of the major light industrial goods is also important in enhancing the effectiveness of investment and stepping up the light industrial revolution.

Specialization of the production of the major light industrial goods will make it possible to concentrate efforts on the production of the consumer goods required throughout the nation. This will enable us to avoid the waste of materials, manpower and money caused by the scattering of investment. At the same time, this will make it possible to increase and expand production of consumer goods with the same amount of expenses.

Specialization of the production of the major light industrial goods will simplify the production process. This will--even with minimum investment--enable us to finish the modernization of the production process and the improvement of the internal structures of the sectors in a short period and to make them display their capacities swiftly.

All this shows that our party's policy of specialization of the production of the major light industrial goods is indeed a fundamental principle which should be thoroughly adhered to in the production of consumer goods, and that its thorough implementation is an important guarantee to effect a great revolution in light industry.

Today, our country has all conditions and possibilities for thoroughly implementing the party's policy of specialization of the production of the major light industrial goods.

We have the wise leadership of the great leader and the party, and loyal people who will plunge into fire and flood in order to respond to the party's call. At the same time, we have the powerful, and diversified light industrial bases, equipped with advanced technology, along with large light industrial plants and medium and small light industrial plants whose production has already been specialized to a high stage through the struggle to specialize light industrial production in accordance with party policy. In addition, self-

reliant and modern machine, chemical and heavy industrial bases have been firmly established, thus guaranteeing the supply of the equipment and facilities needed for the modernization and improvement of the production process.

The only question is the stand and attitude which our functionaries will adopt in implementing party policy on specialization of the production of major light industrial goods.

What is most important in stepping up specialization of the production of major light industrial goods is correctly realization of the significance of the work by economic guidance functionaries and planning organizational work in a manner worthy of masters.

Specialization of the production of major light industrial goods is not only to make a unit monopolize the production of consumer goods which have been produced by many sectors and units. It is an important work related to distribution of the production capacities of the country. Therefore, this task can be successfully accomplished only when the functionaries who organize and command the struggle to implement the party's economic policy meticulously plan and vigorously carry out organizational work with a correct stand and attitude.

Economic guidance functionaries should grasp correctly the fundamental demands arising in the implementation of the party policy to specialize production of major light industrial goods and then meticulously plan and coordinate the organizational work to thoroughly implement the party policy based on the principle of absoluteness and unconditionality.

Functionaries of the light industrial sectors should calculate in detail the condition of equipment at plants and enterprises and the condition of materials supplied to them and, by correctly selecting the kinds and units of goods to be specialized, should tenaciously push ahead with this work in accordance with the order of priority.

In the course of carrying out this work, we should lay the groundwork for steady specialization of all major light industrial goods while giving priority to specializing a series of major light industrial goods as indicated recently by our party. At the same time, specialized plants and enterprises should take bold measures to ensure renovation of production processes and methods, a broad introduction of new science and technology, and to raise the level of the working people's technology and skill so as to make the party's instructions to specialize the production of major light industrial goods prove their worth sufficiently. Thus, we should meet the diversified demands of the working people for light industrial goods by increasing the production of consumer goods within the shortest period possible.

Another important factor for accelerating the specialization of major light industrial goods is to further improve the work of standardizing the specifications of light industrial goods.

Improving the work of standardizing specifications is an important demand for increasing the kinds of consumer goods and for actively accelerating specialization through mass production. What is more, in light of the kinds of goods and the quantity of production of these goods that are rapidly expanding and increasing in accordance with the growing demand for consumer goods by the working people, improving the work of standardizing specifications emerges as an even more important matter for accelerating the specialization of major light industrial goods.

The plants and enterprises of the light industrial sectors, organizations in charge of drawing up plans for them, and organizations dealing with the standardization of specifications should accelerate specialization of production by unifying the specifications of more parts through correct application of the various ways of standardizing specifications.

A correct definition of the form of specialization is one of the ways to develop the specialization of major light industrial goods.

The characteristics of production and technology are as varied as are the kinds of consumer goods. There are goods that are produced by a simple process and there are goods that are produced through a series of various processes. This being the case, only when the forms of specialization are correctly defined in accordance with the characteristics of the products can the superiority of specialization be demonstrated and the quality of goods be raised as well as consumer goods production.

The important requirement arising in correctly defining the forms of specialization is to produce in one factory finished products that use a simple process and to produce in various plants finished products that are assembled from various parts in accordance with their specialization by correctly combining the specialization of finished products, specialization of parts, and specialization of technology and process. Only in this way can the specialization of the production of major light industrial goods be accelerated and the vitality of specialization be demonstrated.

Guiding functionaries should correctly define the methods, forms and scope of specialization of production in accordance with the characteristics of the products of their sectors and units and then push ahead with them actively.

The struggle to specialize major light industrial goods is a rewarding one to further strengthen the nation's economic might and to epochally improve the people's standard of living.

All functionaries, party members and working people should actively contribute to creating a great revolution in light industry and to accelerating socialist construction as a whole by energetically staging the struggle to implement the party's instructions on specialization of major light industrial goods.

## SCIENTIFIC METHODOLOGY OF SOCIALIST ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 12, Dec 84 pp 41-45

[Article by Yu Si-yong]

[Text] To go forward to launch economic work with a scientific methodology arises as a very important question in socialist economic management.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"The realities wherein the scope of the people's economy has grown big and modern scientific and technological means are being widely utilized in economic management, call for managing and operating the socialist economy based on a scientific methodology." (Book "On Further Developing Education Work," p 20)

Socialist economic management is a very difficult and complex task to command the independent and creative production activity by millions of working masses to implement the economic policy of the party. In order to commendably conduct this task which requires large labor forces and material resources on an enormous scale and combine them organically, it is imperative to make scientific calculations and work with correct measures and methods. Even though the economic construction task and the method of the prosecution are clearly defined and the fervor of the masses is intense, unless the task is carried out with a scientific methodology, it is impossible to bring about a ceaseless upsurge in production and construction and it will become impossible to thoroughly implement the economic policy of the party. As, when working haphazardly without a scientific methodology, a great deal of the means of production, labor, and time will be wasted and it will become impossible to actively conduct economic work, it will come to greatly obstruct socialist economic construction.

To speak of a scientific methodology of socialist economic management and operation bespeaks the whole of concrete methods and techniques for managing and operating the economy to suit the objective economic law and the scientific and technological demands of production.

In managing and operating the socialist economy, various methods and techniques such as the partywide, political method, the administrative economic method, and the technological engineering method, are applied, and these, systematized to suit the economic law and the scientific and technological demands of production, constitute important parts of the content of a scientific methodology of socialist economic management. To say to manage and operate the socialist economy based on a scientific methodology means precisely to go forward to launch the task in a thoroughgoing manner with ingenuity, calculating in detail the direction, method, and measures of successfully carrying out the economic construction task at hand to suit the objective economic law and the scientific and technological demands of production.

To manage and operate the economy based on a scientific methodology is an intrinsic demand of the socialist economy.

The socialist economy is a highly organized economy where all branches, all units, closely linked to one another under the unified guidance of the party and the state, constitute one organic body, and a planned economy developing based on goal-consciously recognizing and utilizing the objective economic law and the scientific and technological demands of production. In order to correctly manage and operate such socialist economy, all economic organs and enterprises must establish the correct method and measures to execute the economic construction task set forth by the party, to suit the specific conditions of each relevant unit, and positively organize and mobilize the producer masses in the prosecution, and grasp and control on a daily routine basis the progress in the execution of the economic task. At the same time, they must concretely plan and coordinate economic organizational work such as planning work, production organization, technical guidance, facilities maintenance, and labor organization.

All these questions arising in managing and operating the socialist economy to suit its intrinsic nature can be solved successfully only if based on a scientific methodology. When a scientific methodology is established to thoroughly implement the party economic policy ranging from the direction and sequence of work to concrete measures and methods to even the method of dealing with any situation that may be encountered, and based thereon, management and operation is conducted, the socialist economy can highly display its genuine superiority and vitality as a highly organized and planned economy. This bespeaks the fact that to manage and operate the economy based on a scientific methodology constitutes an inevitable demand stemming from the intrinsic nature of the socialist economy.

To manage and operate the economy based on a scientific methodology arises as an even more important question from the realities of our country wherein the scope of the people's economy has grown bigger and modern scientific and technological means are being widely utilized in economic management.

As a result of socialist economic construction pushed forward at an extraordinarily high rate of speed under the sagacious leadership of the party and the leader, today our nation's economy is growing to a very big scale. In the recent period alone, already existing factories and enterprises have been improved and expanded with modern technology, new production units have been

created in large numbers, the variety and quality of products have been increased unprecedentedly, and the scope of labor and material resources put into production has also grown very big. The standard of technical provisions for the people's economy in general has improved incomparably, and electronic computers and closed-circuit television, wireless communications and modern instruments of measurement are being widely utilized in economic management.

Today the interbranch and interunit production linkages have become closer than ever before, and the mutual relations between many aspects of economic management such as production organization and labor organization, materials supply and financial management have become very complex and diverse. At the same time, the economic management business volume in general has drastically increased, and it is arising as an ever more important question to speedily and precisely deal with it and concretely plan and coordinate economic organizational work.

Today when a new turnaround is being brought about in socialist economic construction, only if economic management is planned and coordinated based on a realistic and scientific methodology, is it possible to timely grasp the general state of the management activity which is being conducted in a complex manner with its scope having grown bigger, and establish the necessary method and countermeasures, and thoroughly dovetail the production linkages between the branches and units of the people's economy, between the intraunits of factories and enterprises. Thus it will become possible to speedily and precisely deal with difficult and complex questions arising in economic management and go forward to bring about ceaseless leap forward and innovation in production and construction, preventing in advance any slightest spontaneity or non-organizational nature.

To thus manage and operate the economy based on a scientific methodology is an intrinsic demand of the socialist economy and a very important question arising from the realities of our nation's developing economy.

To manage and operate the economy based on a scientific methodology is becoming one of the key links in the successful prosecution of the enormous economic construction task facing us today.

Today we are faced with the glorious task to energetically launch the struggle, loftily upholding the decision of the ninth plenary meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party, to score a breakthrough in making new great strides, concentrating total strength on the Komdok, Musan, Anju, and Hyesan districts, and realize ahead of schedule the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction in all branches, at all units of the people's economy, with the revolutionary spirit of "the speed of the '80s" joined to the chollima. In order to successfully carry out the militant task set forth by the party, it is imperative to maximally mobilize all kinds of reserves and possibilities with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude; and one of such reserves lies in improving economic guidance and enterprise management.

To improve economic guidance and enterprise management constitutes an important guarantee for normalizing production on a high standard and highly displaying

the immense vitality of the self-reliant national economy. One of the key links which must be tightly grasped in improving economic guidance and enterprise management is that of energetically launching the struggle to implement the guideline set forth by the party for scientizing the people's economy and establishing a scientific economic management methodology consistent with the demands of the developing realities and based thereon, managing and operating the economy. Only then is it also possible to formulate the plan more scientifically, thoroughly plan and coordinate economic organizational work on a scientific basis, and normalize production on a high standard.

Today the scientific methodology which must be established in improving socialist economic management is first of all one to further perfect the concrete methodology for the thorough implementation of the Taaen work system, and go forward to properly apply it.

The Taaen work system is the chuche form of economic management to thoroughly implement the mass line under the collective guidance of the party committee, and scientifically, rationally manage and operate the economy. The methodology of socialist economic management, when it is further improved and perfected so as to make it possible to thoroughly embody, protect and carry through the demands of the Taaen work system, can become a truly scientific economic management methodology.

All economic organs and enterprises must ceaselessly improve and perfect a concrete methodology to positively promote the creative strength and wisdom of the producer masses and maximally enhance their sense of responsibility and role as the master of production and construction under the collective guidance of the party committee, a realistic and scientific methodology to thoroughly establish a unified, intensive production guidance system to suit the demands of modern production and realize the scientization, rationalization of economic management. Only by so doing is it possible to successfully realize the difficult and complex task to scientise the management activity, thoroughly protecting and implementing the Taaen work system.

The scientific methodology which must be established in improving economic management is also a methodology to make the superiority of the socialist planned economy highly displayed.

To make the superiority of the socialist planned economy highly displayed is a very important question arising in managing and operating the socialist economy to suit its intrinsic nature. The superiority of a planned economy comes to be expressed in the high rate of speed of production growth and the balanced development of the economy.

The basic guarantee for making the superiority of the socialist planned economy highly displayed lies in thoroughly implementing the guideline of our party for unified, detailed planning. The unified, detailed planning is the chuche-oriented planning guideline which makes it possible to successfully realize the planned guidance and management of the socialist economy.

What is important in improving and perfecting the methodology aimed at implementing our party's planning guideline is that of formulating



a scientific, realistic, and dynamic plan and further perfecting the method to firmly insure the balance of the people's economy. Only if the scientific nature, feasibility, and dynamic character are insured in the formulation of the plan, is it possible to develop the people's economy on a planned basis in a balanced manner to suit the demands of the objective economic law, and insure a high rate of speed of economic development.

All branches, all units of the people's economy must formulate the plan, discussing it with the broad masses of producers, and make it thoroughly dovetailed into precisely insuring the detailed balance of the socialist economy and ultimately, the state's integrated economic balance. The method to conduct planning work commendably so as to make it possible to insure the integrated linkages between the detailed balance and integrated balance and keep a positive balance in the overall development of the people's economy--this is precisely one of the important questions which must be solved in formulating a scientific methodology.

The methodology to enhance the efficacy of societywide labor expenditure is an important methodology which must be established in improving economic management.

Only by enhancing the efficacy of societywide labor expenditure is it possible to quickly increase the society's net income and create still more sources of accumulation and ultimately, accelerate the speed of expanded reproduction.

The efficacy of societywide labor expenditure, societywide labor productivity rises importantly by the tasks to positively promote the self-awareness and creative ability of working people, develop science and technology, and improve production organization and labor organization. Therefore, in order to raise labor productivity, it is imperative, while still better nurturing the communistic attitude toward labor among working people, to continue to improve and perfect the methodology in such a way as to widely introduce to production original designs and production rationalization proposals and advanced experiences and renew the quality indicators of production such as labor norm, standard of material consumption, and quality of products. At the same time, it is important to establish a methodology of concrete utilization of economic leverages.

When we successfully solve such questions in correctly managing and operating the socialist economy, we can bring about a new turnaround in improving economic guidance and enterprise management, and brilliantly carry out the enormous economic construction task.

Today when the scope of the people's economy has grown unprecedentedly bigger and new modern scientific and technological means are being widely utilized in economic management, how fast we can push ahead with socialist economic construction, in the final analysis, depends largely on how the economic guidance functionaries establish a scientific methodology and based thereon, how they plan and coordinate management and operation work.

In order to further improve and perfect the scientific economic management methodology to suit the demands of the developing realities, first of all

it is important for the economic guidance functionaries to deeply study the economic policy of the party and go forward to launch work, strictly adhering to it.

To deeply study the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teachings and the party policy and strictly adhere to them constitutes the starting point of establishing a scientific methodology. The economic policy of the party is the strategy and tactics leading socialist economic construction to straight victory, and the unitarily correct guiding principle for establishing a scientific methodology of economic management and operation. Concretely enunciated here are the principled matters which the economic guidance functionaries must strictly adhere to, and the methods for the implementation. Only by correctly grasping the policy-oriented intent and demands of the party can they establish a scientific methodology, and satisfactorily carry out the task at hand.

The economic guidance functionaries, deeply studying the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teachings and the party policy regarding socialist economic construction, must grasp the quintessence and master the methodology enunciated therein, and go forward to thoroughly embody it in economic management practice.

In order to establish a scientific methodology of economic management, they must also concretely calculate the economic construction task at hand and their own specific conditions, and ceaselessly improve the standards and regulations of economic management to suit the demands of the developing realities.

The contents and demands of the economic task are not always identical, and the branches and units carrying out the task have characteristics different from one another in terms of work. There could be no such methodology that is fit for everything everywhere, and even in the event of carrying out the same task, there could be differences in the method depending on the specific conditions. Therefore, whether or not they can establish a scientific methodology consistent with their assigned economic task and their own specific conditions, constitutes a crucial question influencing success in the task. A methodology established without considering their own specific conditions cannot become a correct methodology nor can it amply show its worth in stepping up production and construction.

The economic guidance functionaries with an exuberant search spirit must earnestly study the task assigned to their branch, their unit and seek out the correct method and ingenuity to carry out the task to suit their own specific conditions.

They must not only calculate the task at hand and their own specific conditions but improve and perfect the standards and regulations of economic management to suit the demands of the developing realities.

Inasmuch as the realities develop ceaselessly and so do the specific conditions from time to time, if they come to remain complacent with the long-standing methods and regulations of economic management, they cannot continue to

move their work forward. No matter how well formulated the rules and detailed regulations, they must go forward to refine and perfect them as work deepens and the realities develop. Only then can they turn the methodology realistic and scientific, and improving economic management, make it become an effective means to step up production and construction.

The economic guidance functionaries must systematically organize and conduct the task to examine the various economic management rules and detailed regulations and concrete administrative methods cyclically in detail and correct what has become outdated in a manner consistent with the realities, straighten out what is mutually inconsistent, and put into effect what has been omitted.

In order to establish a scientific methodology of socialist economic management, it is also important to positively utilize modern scientific and technological means.

Today when the role played by developed technical means in economic management is growing bigger day by day, without positively introducing and effectively utilizing them it is impossible to scientize, rationalize the production and management activity nor is it possible to correctly establish a scientific economic management methodology.

Thoroughly organizing the base for the production of modern means of science and technology which are utilized in economic management, and expanding their production, we must introduce them widely to economic management, on the one hand, and come up with a new methodology designed to utilize the technical means effectively to suit our own specific conditions. We must realize the task of introducing the modern means of science and technology to economic management by the method to begin it first in the branches and units where such means are urgently needed and the conditions are ripe, thus accumulating experiences and gradually expanding the scope. More immediately, we must go forward to further perfect the methodology to widely introduce and effectively utilize the modern means of science and technology capable of speedily and precisely dealing with the enormous computation work volume in the planning computation and statistical computation which constitute an important basis of scientific management.

For us to commendably conduct education in socialist economic management at colleges and universities which are charged with improving the management and operation standards of the economic guidance functionaries and bringing up specialists in the social science branch, is one of the important methods to thoroughly establish a scientific economic management methodology.

The economic guidance functionaries, whether viewed from their position and role or from their assigned responsibility, must be high in their technical administrative standard and in their ability to manage the economy. Even though enthusiastic about work, if deficient in the ability to manage the economy and unfamiliar with the work method, they cannot satisfactorily carry out the task at hand, and forever unable to establish a scientific methodology, will come to haphazardly work, still clinging to the outdated conventional work method.

All economic guidance functionaries must positively introduce the knowledge of socialist economic management and operation, the new knowledge of science and technology, and the advanced experiences in economic management, and further improve their own administrative standard. None but the functionary who possesses a high administrative standard and management ability can go forward to ably carry out the economic construction task at hand, whenever and however difficult the circumstances.

Today when science and technology develop ceaselessly and the scope of the people's economy is growing extraordinarily bigger, a very heavy duty is arising before the education branch. The colleges and universities charged with bringing up specialists in the social science branch must substantially conduct education in socialist economic management and make the students master in depth the management and operation knowledge in the overall management activity ranging from the basic principles of socialist economic management to planning work, labor organization, facilities maintenance, technical management, and financial management, and nurture their ability to widely utilize such technical means as the electronic computer. In this way they must bring up still more of able specialists amply possessing the economic management theory and a modern, scientific methodology. At the same time, strengthening the work of reeducating currently active cadres, they must decisively improve their economic management and operation standards.

To manage and operate the socialist economy based on a scientific methodology is a very complex and difficult task, and a creative task requiring intense initiatives.

By managing and operating the socialist economy based on a scientific methodology to suit the demands of the developing realities we shall bring about a fresh upsurge in production and construction and go forward to brilliantly carry out the enormous economic construction task.

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## SOCIALIST ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION AND FOREIGN TRADE

SK141130 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 12, Dec 84 pp 46-50

[Article by Choe Chong-kun]

[Text] Effecting a new turn in trade by thoroughly carrying out the chuche-oriented foreign trade policy elucidated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is one of the important tasks facing us today.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: "One of the important problems arising in the economic development of our country is to rapidly develop our foreign trade." (Selected Works of Kim Il-song, Vol 8, p 361)

The realization of economic exchange with other countries on the basis of the principle of satisfying each other's needs while fully mobilizing and utilizing domestic resources on the basis of the principle of self-reliance is an indispensable requirement for accelerating socialist economic construction.

There are many forms in conducting economic exchange with foreign countries. The most basic form, however, is foreign trade. Foreign trade means exchange of commodities with foreign countries.

Foreign trade in a socialist society is closely related to the situation in which each country produces different raw materials, produce different varieties and quantities of commodities, and cannot meet its material demands needed for economic development and the people's livelihood on the basis of its own production.

Each country has different natural and economic conditions. The level of economic development and the level of scientific and technological development are also different. Furthermore, each country produces different raw materials and quantities and varieties of goods. Some countries produce more goods than their needs, leaving a surplus, and some other countries are unable to produce specified goods or are suffering shortages of them.

Under such a condition, each country should produce essential goods and those goods which are much required by itself and should solve, through trade with other countries, problems regarding those goods which are less required, those goods which are in short supply, and those goods which cannot be produced in the country.

Of course, if the productive forces and science and technology are developed, the raw materials and quantities and varieties of goods produced in each country can be increased constantly. However, this cannot completely solve the differences in the development of the level of production and the restrictions involving natural and economic conditions existing among countries.

The changes arising in remaking and utilizing nature can only change the varieties and quantities of raw materials and goods to be exchanged with other countries; it cannot make foreign trade itself unnecessary. Therefore, exchanging raw materials and goods with other countries through foreign trade under the principle of satisfying each other's needs becomes an urgent requirement for accelerating socialist economic construction in each country.

In a socialist society, economic exchange utilizes the form of foreign trade. This is closely related to the fact that ownership of products is held by individual national states. Therefore, in exchanging products with socialist countries, as well as with capitalist countries, where the ownership of the means of production is possessed by individuals and production and markets are dominated by private capital, the form of buying and selling is adopted.

The specific reality of our country, where socialist construction is being vigorously waged at a new high stage, demands the rapid development of foreign trade. Upholding the chuche-oriented socialist economic construction line set forth by our party, the entire people of our country have vigorously waged the struggle to achieve the grand 10 major prospective targets. As a result, our country's economic foundation has been further consolidated, and production and construction are constantly developing in terms of scale and speed.

The huge scale of our national economy, which is now rapidly developing, demands more raw materials, materials and production machinery than ever before, and their demands are increasing with each passing day.

In order to smoothly solve these requirements arising in socialist economic construction, it is important not only to fully mobilize and utilize domestically available raw materials and inner reserves but also to secure, in a timely manner, through foreign trade, those raw materials and manufactured goods that are not available or that are in short supply in our country. By so doing, we can smoothly accelerate the circulation of production, normalize production at a high level, fully demonstrate the self-reliant national economy, and, thus, successfully carry out the struggle to improve the people's livelihood.

Developing foreign trade is also important in enhancing the prestige of our country abroad and in further improving and strengthening our friendly and cooperative relations with other countries.

Foreign trade is not a mere economic-administrative business of exchanging commodities with foreign countries but is a lofty business contributing to enhancing the prestige and dignity of our country abroad and to expanding and strengthening state relations with other countries.

As a result of the brilliant realization of the diplomatic line of our party and the government of the republic, and their independent foreign policy, our country's foreign relations have been rapidly expanded and the ranks of those who support and sympathize with our revolution are increasing with each passing day.

In particular, the visit of the party and state delegation of our country led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries last May and June opened a new turn in expanding and developing our friendly and cooperative relations with fraternal countries.

At a time when our country's foreign relations are developing with each passing day, if we actively wage foreign trade activities on the basis of our powerful socialist self-reliant national economy, we can further glorify the proud success attained by our people in socialist construction and, at the same time, further deepen mutual confidence with many foreign countries, including socialist countries. In other words, foreign trade is an important task that will be vigorously grasped to enhance the prestige and dignity of our country abroad, to strengthen international solidarity with our revolution, and to consolidate and develop friendly and cooperative relations with foreign countries.

Under the wise leadership of the party and the leader, our people have thoroughly implemented the chuche-oriented external economic policy on developing economic exchange and trade relations with foreign countries on the basis of constructing the self-reliant national economy. As a result of this, our people have registered great success in the development of foreign trade.

In the past, imperialists, bossed by the U.S. imperialists, implemented an "economic blockade policy" in a bid to isolate our republic in the international arena, and viciously perpetrated such dirty maneuvers as pressuring those countries conducting economic exchange with our country. However, with no "economic blockade" maneuvers were the U.S. imperialists able to block our people and the revolutionary peoples of the world vigorously advancing along the single road of independence. It resulted only in driving the rascals further into a predicament.

Today, our country is widely developing economic exchanges and endlessly increasing the scope of foreign trade, maintaining friendly relations with many countries on the five continents of the world. Because of the rapid development of foreign trade, the trade volume has increased by 2.2 times during the 6-year period in which the Second 7-Year Plan has been implemented. This year, during which the scope of production was also increased, exports continued to increase.

A remarkable change has also taken place in the structure of export goods, and industrial goods assume an overwhelming position among the goods which our country sells to other countries.

The number of those countries that would like to engage in trade with our country is increasing with each passing day. The world's progressive peoples' support and sympathy for our aboveboard foreign trade policy are further increasing.

In the past, our country was, for a long period of time, placed outside the sphere of the world market, and was not prominent on the world map. Today, however, it is widely developing foreign economic relations with small and big nations of the world on the basis of the principle of complete equality and reciprocity, upholding the banner of independence, friendship and peace. This is a clear proof of the Justness of our party's chuche-oriented foreign economic policy.

We should effect an epochal turn in foreign trade in conformity with the demands of the development of the socialist economy, which has reached a new higher level, while solidifying the successes achieved in the past.

Today, a firm material foundation has been laid in our country, the foundation on which we can develop foreign trade on a large scale. Thanks to the vigorous struggle by our heroic working class and all working people who have turned out, upholding the party's call, large non-ferrous metals production bases and refractory materials production bases are more firmly being built in various parts of the country, including the Komdok and Yanggang Province districts, and the foundations for producing various heavy industrial goods, including iron, steel materials, cement and machine tools, have been firmly laid. This serves not only as a great demonstration of the might of our country's socialist self-reliant national economy, but as a firm asset for further expanding and developing foreign trade.

The historic ninth plenary meeting of the Sixty Party Central Committee put forth programmatic plans for rapidly increasing foreign trade on the basis of the natural-law-governed demand of the development of our country's socialist economy.

We should develop foreign trade work to a new higher level by vigorously struggling to implement the party's foreign trade policy, upholding that policy.

What is important, above all, in developing foreign trade is to give priority to the socialist market and concentrate one's strength on consolidating trade relations with socialist countries.

What is most important in the development of foreign trade is the trade ties through the socialist market.

The socialist market, which is based on the superiority of the socialist system and on relations of friendship and trust among socialist countries, is superior, beyond comparison, to the capitalist market. Unlike the capitalist market, in which free competition prevails, the socialist market is characterized by economic exchange and mutual cooperation among the class brothers on the basis of the principle of equality, reciprocity and proletarian internationalism. Its inherent characteristic is that the socialist market is stabilized and solid without knowing any economic crisis. The socialist market also has the potential of sufficiently satisfying the socialist nations' demand for foreign goods.



The socialist countries are abundant in natural resources. Also, industrial and agricultural production in those countries is increasing endlessly every year. In particular, on the basis of the superiority of the socialist system, the economy and science and technology develop rapidly. Thus, the share of the socialist countries in the world's total industrial output was less than 20 percent in 1960, but today that share has reached the level of more than 40 percent.

Thus, if the socialist countries actively carry out activities concerning trade, depending upon socialist markets, they can successfully solve various questions arising in economic construction and overwhelm capitalism in the field of economic technologies.

Our party, which makes it a consistent principle to consolidate economic exchanges and trade relations with socialist countries, giving priority to the socialist markets, has put forth a clear-cut goal of epochally increasing the trade volume with socialist countries in 5 to 6 years.

All guiding functionaries in the economic sector should have a correct understanding of the realistic demands of the development of our country's foreign trade and continuously attach importance to the socialist markets. They should make efforts to epochally increase exports of heavy and light industrial goods, including machine facilities, to the socialist nations and to further increase imports of raw materials, fuel and some machine facilities necessary for us from those countries.

An important task facing us in the development of foreign trade is to expand and develop trade relations with all countries with different social systems which respect the sovereignty of our country and want to establish economic ties with us, while actively engaging in trade with socialist nations. In particular, we should help our foreign trade serve as a powerful means to consolidate and develop the Nonaligned Movement and accelerate making the entire world independent, giving priority to actively developing trade relations with nonaligned nations and the Third World nations.

One of the important tasks arising in developing foreign trade is to increase exports on a large scale by actively seeking out and mobilizing sources for exports.

Increasing exports is a prerequisite and a basic guarantee for the development of foreign trade. Without increasing exports, one cannot secure on a timely basis the important materials necessary for the development of the national economy and cannot think of the endless development of production.

In order to develop foreign trade, it is necessary to decisively increase exports. To this end, it is necessary to actively seek out sources for exports and produce many export goods. In this way, one can increase the quantity and varieties of export goods and further improve the export structure, thereby making it possible to expand and develop exchanges of goods with other countries.

We should decisively increase the exports of those goods for which world demand is high, giving priority to producing those goods. At the same time, we should produce more export goods of better quality by more firmly managing and operating well the plants, farms and general complexes--all of which are specialized in exports--in all sectors of the people's economy. Thus, we should ensure that the country's demand for foreign goods is met on a timely basis and should vigorously push ahead with socialist economic construction and the work of improving the people's livelihood so that endless upsurges can be achieved in socialist economic construction and the work of improving the people's livelihood.

Thoroughly observing the principle of credibility first is one of the important ways to develop foreign trade.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, has noted: "Credibility is life in trade and a prerequisite for developing trade relations with other countries."

Foreign trade is work which one country should not impose on another country and which can be realized only by respecting other sides and maintaining credibility. If one loses credibility in trade, one can neither sell one's goods nor buy necessary items. When one thoroughly observes credibility in trade, one can further develop exchanges of goods with other countries, continuously expand foreign markets, and enhance the country's prestige. Thus, if foreign trade is to be developed, one should, first, gain credibility by correctly fulfilling the duties prescribed in contracts on a timely basis. In order to thoroughly observe the principle of credibility first in foreign trade, it is necessary to preferentially produce export goods in all sectors and observe delivery dates without fail. What arises as a priority question herein is to establish a strict discipline in which all sectors of the people's economy unconditionally fulfill the export plans.

Export plans are the legal obligation created by trade agreements and foreign contracts with other countries. Thus, all units producing exports goods should produce and deliver, within the appointed dates, the goods that are contracted with other countries by organizing and carrying out economic work on the basis of the principle of fulfilling export plans first.

At the same time, it is important to preferentially transport the raw materials necessary for the production of export goods and the produced export goods by enhancing the role of the foreign and domestic transport sectors. In this way, one can deliver the goods promised to other countries on a timely basis.

In order to observe credibility in foreign trade, it is necessary to increase the quality of export goods and improve their packaging.

Quality should be good because, from the beginning, the goods have been produced not to be used by oneself but to be sold to others. With goods of good quality, one can gain credibility and continuously expand foreign markets.

The plants and enterprises producing export goods should encourage the producers to produce beautiful, attractive, light, and solid goods by helping them modernize production procedures and actively accept advanced technologies, while helping them implement tasks assigned to them meticulously and assiduously with a high sense of responsibility and the consciousness befitting masters. It is necessary to produce goods of good quality and package goods meticulously and attractively by paying particular attention to improving packaging.

As in all other work, success in foreign trade, too, depend largely upon the role of functionaries. Without increasing the sense of responsibility and enhancing the role of the functionaries who directly organize and guide the implementation of trade policy of the party, one cannot correctly develop foreign trade in conformity with the demands of the developing reality and cannot continuously expand economic relations with other countries. The firm guarantee for rapidly increasing foreign trade in accordance with the party's intentions lies in increasing the sense of responsibility and enhancing the role of functionaries.

The functionaries of trade organizations should arm themselves firmly with our party's independent foreign trade policy and possess the revolutionary ethos of unconditionally and thoroughly implementing that policy under any difficult and complicated circumstances. In particular, trade functionaries should aggressively carry out, in various ways, foreign trade activities from the firm standpoint of chuche and should engage in dealings with other countries, fully comprehending the movement and demand of the world markets, which are always changing and developing. At the same time, they should be prepared to skillfully solve various difficult and complicated issues arising in foreign trade activities by consistently carrying out the work of enhancing the level of job-related capability.

The work of developing foreign trade is the noble work of further increasing the economic might of the country in conformity with our party's intentions, rapidly improving the people's livelihood, and expanding and consolidating the relations of freindship and cooperation with various countries of the world.

All economic guidance functionaries and workers should actively contribute to further accelerating our people's revolutionary advance movement for attaining the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction ahead of schedule and to consolidating the world's revolutionary forces in general, including the socialist forces, by excellently implementing the party's directives on concentrating the strength of the entire party and the whole state on expanding and developing foreign trade.

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## MANEUVERING OF JAPAN'S MONOPOLY CAPITAL TO PENETRATE SOUTH KOREA

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 12, Dec 84 pp 51-55

[Article by An Ki-pong]

[Text] The Japanese reactionaries resurrected under the positive aegis and encouragement of the U.S. imperialists are once again entering the stage today as an aggressive force threatening the peace and security of Asia.

The Japanese reactionaries, positively taking a ride on the U.S. imperialist conspiracy to form a tripartite military alliance between the United States, Japan, and south Korea, are expanding their machinations stage by stage to reinvade south Korea in all the political, economic, and military areas, and they are more blatantly perpetrating them.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"... Japan's reactionary ruling circles, with the conclusion of the criminal 'ROK-Japan agreement' as a turning point, have become serious in their economic penetration of south Korea, and keeping their political and military penetration abreast with their economic penetration, are going berserk in making south Korea a perfect colony of theirs once again." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 27, p 419)

Economic penetration of the imperialists is essentially an act of aggression to enslave other countries. And it is a neocolonialist technique of aggression of the imperialists to perpetrate economic penetration against other countries prior to politicomilitary aggression. The Japanese reactionaries resurrected under the encouragement of the U.S. imperialists are using precisely such techniques in their reinvasion machinations against south Korea.

Moreover, the Japanese reactionaries, with a view to realizing their ugly passion to create "two Koreas" and make south Korea a perfect colony of theirs, and ultimately, invade the whole of Korea and the Asian Continent, are perpetrating their economic penetration against south Korea more viciously and persistently than against any other region.

The economic penetration of the Japanese reactionaries against south Korea began becoming serious already in the mid-1960s.

Bespeaking this fact graphically is that in "the direction and background of economic cooperation," an aggressive document published by the Japanese reactionaries in October 1965, they defined it as the basics in their economic policy toward south Korea to establish a "vertical relationship of specialization" between the industrialized Japan and the economically backward south Korea.

Japan's reactionary ruling circles and monopoly capitalists, resorting, based on such aggressive economic policy, to all kinds of methods and means such as "loan," direct investment, technological investment, and commodity export, have been intensifying their economic penetration against south Korea.

The colonial enslavement machinations of the Japanese reactionaries against the south Korean economy became more blatant into the 1970s. Constituting a typical case in point is that at a meeting of so-called "joint economic committee" held between south Korea and Japan in April 1970, the Japanese representative, a fellow named Yatsuki, persistently demanded that the south Korean side "link" the "industrial zone" south of P'ohang to Japan's "kansai economic sphere," accept the transfer to south Korea of Japan's industrial facilities being subjected to limitations stemming from labor shortage, land utilization, and environmental pollution, and extensively expand the bonded areas and free port areas in south Korea.

The economic penetration of the Japanese reactionaries against south Korea is not a simple relationship of economic exchanges but a barefaced robber's act of economic aggression, and this has been expanding and intensifying at a progressively increasing speed to the present from the 1960s.

Thus Japan's official loans to south Korea, which amounted to \$8.9 million in 1970, reached \$165 million in 1972 and no less than \$1.835 billion as of the end of 1983 while commercial loans reached \$2.535 billion. The direct investment of Japan's monopoly capital in south Korea, which amounted to \$261 million in 1972, increased to \$762 million as of October 1983, and the number of Japanese enterprises in south Korea, which was a mere 13 in 1969, increased to 333 in the first half of 1983. Thus, out of the total foreign loans received by the south Korean puppet gang the Japanese loans accounted for 20.3 percent, a percentage second only to the United States, and out of the total amount of direct investment of foreign capital in south Korea, the Japanese direct investment accounted for 50.8 percent or the top place in foreign capital investment.

Japan's monopoly capital, which is in adhesion to Japan's reactionary government, while intensifying its domination of the overall south Korean economy through capital penetration in huge amounts on the one hand, is making enormous profits.

Japan's monopoly capital, using various methods and techniques, is perpetrating economic penetration against south Korea.

Japan's monopoly capital is above all intensifying its penetration into south Korea's "export industry" sector.

The south Korean puppet gang, into the 1970s noisily raving as if increasing export would make it possible to realize "industrialization" and achieve

"economic self-reliance" and solve the "question of the livelihood of the people" as well, clung to the "policy to nurture the export industry." In an attempt to realize such absurd policy, the south Korean puppet gang, establishing many "free export zones" and "industrial estates," an act of treason against the country and the people, took measures to permit free penetration by foreign capital and enterprises and positively insure their activities. As a result, today most of south Korea's industrial facilities, insignificant as they are, are geared to the production of export goods. Bespeaking this fact well is that the "degree of contribution to economic growth" by south Korean export has reached 57.7 percent and the number of employees in the "export industry" accounts for 64 percent of the total number of industrial employees.

Japan's monopoly capital, taking advantage of precisely such reactionary policy of the south Korean puppet gang and of south Korea's cataclysmic economic crisis, is making its capital and enterprises extensively penetrate south Korea's "free export zones" and "industrial estates."

Constituting a typical case in point is the fact that as of the end of 1983, out of the total number of enterprises in the "free export zones" in Masan and Iri, Japanese enterprises accounted for no less than 76 percent.

Japan's monopoly capital, by intensively penetrating the fiber, electrical, and chemical segments of south Korea's "export industry" and extensively hiring cheap labor, is exacting colonialist excess profits. In the first half of 1982 alone, the number of south Korean workers employed in Japanese enterprises reached 115,000 and the net profits exacted from them by the Japanese enterprises exceeded \$200 million.

The Japanese enterprises which have penetrated south Korea, are making colonialist excess profits, taking advantage of all kinds of favorable conditions insured by the south Korean puppet gang, which make it possible for them to pay extremely low wages to south Korean workers in their employ, wages no more than one-sixth or one-seventh of the wages paid in Japan proper, even as they are making the south Korean workers work an additional 12 hours a week compared with south Korean enterprises, and ban by "law" any labor union or labor dispute within their enterprises.

The Japanese enterprises which have penetrated south Korea, are also making enormous profits, bringing in raw materials and supplies from Japan and exporting them after processing and finishing them with south Korea's cheap labor.

Just to quote the 40 Japanese enterprises which have penetrated the fiber industry known as the top "export industry" in south Korea at present, they have the south Korean fiber industry at their beck and call by bringing in from Japan fiber materials worth several hundred million dollars every year and exporting the entire quantity after processing them.

Japan's monopoly capital penetrating south Korea's "export industry" is also thoroughly enslaving the south Korean economy to Japan through the form of "bonded processing trade."

Generally, "bonded processing trade" is a form of trade which, bringing in not only capital and technology but also raw materials and semi-finished products, exports them after processing them with cheap labor. Imports and exports for "bonded processing trade" are exempt from tariff. Now, the south Korean puppets, a gang committing acts of treason against the country and the people, with a view to bringing in still greater amounts of capital and technology from foreign countries, are insuring so-called "privileges" for foreign enterprises which have penetrated south Korea, privileges that not only exempt them from tariff but establish zones for "bonded processing," provide them with factory sites free of charge, supply them with cheap labor preferentially, and exempt them from various taxes.

Taking advantage of such criminal policies of the south Korean puppet gang, Japan's monopoly capital is extensively penetrating "bonded processing" zones, and in consequence, the number of Japanese enterprises exclusively engaged in "bonded processing trade" in south Korea exceeds 100.

Such Japanese "bonded processing" enterprises, by bringing in raw materials 100 percent from Japan, are not only even more raising the degree of dependence of the south Korean economy on Japan for raw materials but are making enormous profits, exporting all of the goods produced. It is reported that for 1981 alone, the Japanese enterprises made a profit of no less than \$400 million through "bonded processing trade."

Japan's monopoly capital, thus extensively penetrating the "export trade" which constitutes the pillar of the south Korean economy, is trying to get a grip on the jugular of the south Korean economy, and it is transforming "bonded processing" zones such as those in Masan and Iri into a complete Japanese colonialist "settlement." This is what graphically bespeaks how much the Japan's monopoly capital penetration of south Korea is taking on an aggressive character.

Japan's monopoly capital is also intensifying its penetration of south Korea's munitions industry.

Foreign force's penetration of the munitions industry means none other than foreign force's penetration and domination of the military branch.

The Japanese reactionaries are intensifying their penetration of the munitions industry, going berserk in their attempt to reinvade south Korea not only politically and economically but militarily as well.

In accordance with the persistent machinations of the U.S. imperialists bent on bringing Japan into their aggressive Far East strategy and forming a NATO-type tripartite military alliance of the United States, Japan, and south Korea, and in accordance with the demands of the south Korean puppet gang hoping for Japan's political, economic, and military "support," the Japanese reactionaries are positively penetrating the heavy and chemical industries and the munitions industry which strengthen south Korea's military potentialities.

Japan's monopoly capital, penetrating those branches necessary for strengthening military potentialities such as the railway and road construction branches,

the steel and cement industries, is not only making enormous profits, but is scheming to grasp south Korea militarily. What bespeaks this fact well is that Japan's major monopoly munitions corporations such as "Mitsubish Heavy Industries," "Fuji Iron-Manufacturing," and "Nippon Kokan" are trying to put no less than \$2 billion of their fund and technology into the P'ohang Iron Complex expansion project, speaking without reservation "the project must be linked to the security of the Far East and ultimately, to the direct security of Japan."

Not only is Japan's monopoly capital thus penetrating those branches serving to strengthen military potentialities; but it is also extensively penetrating south Korea's munitions enterprises which are producing weapons and combat technical equipment for the provocation of another war.

Japan's monopoly munitions corporations, offering capital and technology to south Korea's munitions enterprises, are directly producing and selling weapons and war supplies.

Japan's "Nippon Electric Co. Ltd.," together with south Korea's "Kumsong Electric," is producing flail tanks and various kinds of communications gear such as radio equipment, and certain monopoly corporations such as "Mitsubishi Heavy Industries," together with "T'ongil Sanop" [Unification Industries], are producing M-16 rifles, and "Matsushita (?Shindo)" is producing various kinds of shells jointly with "P'ungsan Metal."

Japan's monopoly munitions corporations are also enslaving south Korea's munitions industry through the form of bringing major parts of intricate weapons into south Korea and assembling them.

Constituting a case in point is that in the period from 1973 through 1980 alone Japan's monopoly munitions corporations sold to south Korea's munitions enterprises cannon, tanks, and radar worth approximately \$60 million.

All these facts prove positively how persistently and frenziedly the Japanese reactionaries are trying to militarily grasp south Korea and ultimately reinvade it militarily. This also bespeaks well how meekly the south Korean puppet gang is acceding to Japan's reinvasion machinations and how much the gang is committing the crime of treason against the country and the people in order to hand over south Korea as a double colony of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries.

Japan's monopoly capital is also holding its technological penetration of south Korea as an important means to enslave the south Korean economy.

Technology export is becoming an important source of profits for the imperialists, and a means to enslave and dominate the economies of backward countries. In particular, Japan's monopoly capital lacking in resources is not only attaching great significance to technology export, but is regarding technology export as an important method of overseas expansion.

Japan's monopoly capital, with a view to turning the south Korean economy into its adjunct, is positively pushing its technological penetration of south Korea.



Thus, out of the total number of foreign technologies introduced to south Korea up to the end of 1982 Japan's share reached 56.5 percent, and its total number was as many as 1,287. The degree of dependence of the south Korean industry on Japan's technologies is no less than 60-70 percent, and in the case of the fiber machine industry, it is reaching 81 percent.

The Japanese reactionaries are thus persistently perpetrating their technological penetration of south Korea, but such technologies are already out of date which have lost their internationally competitive edges, and moreover, all of such technologies carry with them unequal and enslaving strings attached that products manufactured by such technologies may not be exported to Japan and that without their approval such products also may not be sold to Third World countries.

Japan's monopoly capital is also selling to south Korea at high prices even technical documents covering patent rights and trademarks. Up to the end of 1983 alone, Japan's monopoly capital plundered \$269 million in return for selling technologies to south Korea, and exacted enormous profits holding patent rights 3.6 times the number of those held by the south Korean puppets.

On account of the technological penetration by Japan's monopoly capital, at present the south Korean economy is ever more dependent on Japan's technologies, enslaved to the Japanese economy.

Japan's monopoly capital, with a view to turning south Korea into its major commodity sales market, is also extensively penetrating the realm of south Korea's commodity circulation.

Generally, overseas penetration by commodities and commercial capital is a customary technique which the imperialists perpetrate in order to turn other countries into their commodity sales markets and ultimately, into their colonies.

Japan's monopoly capital, exactly emulating such technique of its seniors, is persistently launching its commodity and commercial capital penetration of south Korea.

"Mitsubishi Corp.," "Mitsui & Co. Ltd.," "Marubeni Corp.," and "Nissho Iwai Corp.," known as giant corporations of Japan, already in the early 1960s established in south Korea their branch offices hanging out signboards various called "shutchojo" or "jigyosho," and as the south Korean economy became reduced to a colonial subcontract economy, they drastically intensified their penetration of the south Korean market. Into 1984 the number of branch offices which Japanese corporations have jointly established with south Korean comprador capitalists or independently, increased to 16.

Such Japanese corporations, even openly establishing what is called "Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry," and through it, are blatantly demanding that the south Korean puppet gang expand the import of Japanese commodities, and they are either directly handling exports and imports on behalf of south Korea or acting as an intermediary through their head offices in Japan.

In this way at present south Korea is becoming reduced to Japan's commodity sales market where the Japanese corporations carry the day. Bespeaking this fact well is that in 1983 alone Japanese commodities worth \$3.3 billion were imported into south Korea through Japanese corporations.

The south Korean puppet gang's deficit balance of trade with Japan, which was \$590 million in 1970, drastically increased to \$2.88 billion in 1983, and in their trade with Japan they created a deficit balance of approximately \$27 billion equivalent to 70.9 percent of the total deficit balance of south Korean trade for that year. [As given]

Today the south Korean economy, on account of the extensive penetration by Japan's monopoly capital, is becoming reduced thoroughly to a double colonial economy enslaved to U.S. imperialism and Japan.

It is no accident by any means that even south Korean publications lament that what is called the south Korean economy is an economy dependent on and enslaved to Japan and that "in south Korea, economic operation severed from Japanese capital has become even unthinkable."

Today the Japanese reactionaries, still unsatisfied even after turning south Korea into their commodity sales market, are going berserk in trying to reinvade south Korea militarily.

Nakasone, the most reactionary and warlike among Japan's successive prime ministers, at the time when he came to south Korea last year, agreed to provide a military "loan" of \$4 billion for the south Korean puppet gang under the signboard of so-called "aid," and when traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the pro-Japanese running dog and flunkey traitor, went to Japan last September, Nakasone, stating "there could be no peace of Japan without a secure friendly relationship of cooperation" with south Korea, spoke without reservation that he would extend all the necessary "support" in the future for the "security" of south Korea.

As a matter of fact, this is no more than the cunning and treacherous inner heart of the Japanese reactionaries to reinvade south Korea, pretending to support the military fascist ruling system of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet gang which is being shaken to its foundations, and ultimately reinvade the Asian Continent and realize their old dream of "the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

At present on account of the U.S. imperialist machinations to provoke another war and the maneuvering of the Japanese reactionaries for "metamorphosis into a military power" and overseas expansion, the situation in the Korean peninsula and the Far East is becoming tense increasingly with each passing day, and the peace and security of Asia and the world are being threatened.

It is a truth history proves that it is in the scheme of things that he who is fond of fire dies by the fire and that the aggressor cannot escape destruction.

The Japanese reactionaries must give up the delusion to restore their old position of colonial rule in Korea, getting a ride on the coattails of the U.S. imperialists and using the Chon Tu-hwan puppet gang as their guide, and stop their machinations to form an aggressive U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance and invade the Korean peninsula once again. And they must not get involved in the U.S. imperialist conspiratorial maneuvering to create "to Koreas."

If the Japanese reactionaries, despite the warning of the Korean people and progressive peoples of the world, should persist in confronting the aims and demands of the people to the end, they shall not escape the same stern judgment of history as the Japanese imperialists experienced in bygone days.

Our people, in the future the same as in the past, shall fight on resolutely to block and frustrate the reinvasion machinations of the Japanese reactionaries.

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## A MODERN VERSION OF THE 'CRUSADE' BEING LAUNCHED BY THE U.S. IMPERIALISTS

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 12, Dec 84 pp 56-59

[Article by Ch'oe Sang-sun]

[Text] Today the U.S. imperialists, launching "undeclared wars" in many regions of the world such as Asia, Central America, and Africa, are running amok in order to harshly suppress and obliterate the liberation struggle of the people and realize their ugly passion for world hegemony. In the face of such fact, people recall the "Crusade" of several centuries ago and denounce the U.S. imperialists as the fabricator of a modern version of the "Crusade."

U.S. imperialism, head of world imperialism, is the inspirer and fabricator of a new anticommunist "crusade."

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The imperialists such as the U.S. imperialists are further intensifying their aggression machinations in order to unleash new wars in many regions of the world." (Book "Let Us Crush the Imperialist Aggression and War Machinations and Protect Peace and Independence," p 4)

Under the extremely warlike slogan of "construction of a strong America" the U.S. imperialists are going berserk in securing "the superiority of American strength," increasing their military expenditures on an unprecedented scale and stepping up the production of weapons of mass slaughter such as the neutron bombs and space weapons, on the one hand, and on the other, arrogantly proclaiming any region of the world they choose as their "sphere of vital interests," they are not only plundering the region's economic interests, but are expanding stage by stage their armed intervention with a view to occupying the region militarily, directly sending in their aggressive troops.

The U.S. imperialists, who are militarily occupying south Korea, hastening the formation of a tripartite military alliance between the United States, Japan, and south Korea, are turning the situation in the Far East extremely tense today, and they are making a reckless racket of war against our republic. The visit of the war maniac Reagan to Japan and south Korea last year was for the purpose of carrying out precisely such "mission of a crusader," and the racket of frenzied military exercises, the scope of which is growing bigger

every year at a fast pace, is becoming a dangerous prelude to another war of aggression.

The U.S. imperialists, who early plotted to realize their domination and control of the Mideast region and using it as a spring board, expand their sphere of influence, have today laid waste Lebanon and made the just cause of the Palestine people go through a grave trial by openly perpetrating armed intervention against Lebanon and Syria in collusion with the Israeli Zionists in order to grasp this important region in terms of military strategy.

The U.S. imperialists, launching another "crusade" in Central America, are standing in the way of the people's sovereignty cause.

The U.S. imperialists, who last year illegally seized by "force" independent Grenada in the Caribbean, are viciously scheming to turn this small island nation into their permanent colony, military bridgehead, and as they openly prepare large-scale military intervention in order to strangle revolutionary Nicaragua to death in its cradle, they are eagerly watching for a "golden" opportunity to carry it out. The fact that turning their backs on the efforts for restoration of peace in Central America and concentrating troops tens of thousands strong along the Nicaraguan coasts and the Salvadoran border, they have mined the waterways and that they are inciting the Somozan stragglers into violating the Nicaraguan territory and perpetrating bestial massacre and plunder, vividly proves that the U.S. imperialists are hastening their final phase of operations to turn Nicaragua into a "second Grenada."

The U.S. imperialists, also deploying intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe and ever more openly revealing their ambition to militarily suppress or obliterate the socialist countries, are persistently clinging to their adventurous policy to launch a new anticommunist "crusade" in Western Europe.

The machinations of the U.S. imperialists designed to incite the racists of South Africa into invading their neighboring countries such as Angola, obliterate the liberation struggle of the Namibian people, and preserve the white minority rule also are each a link in the modern version of the "Crusade" the scoundrels are launching everywhere in the world.

All facts show well how frenziedly the U.S. imperialists are today running amok in order to expand another war of aggression.

The war known as the "Crusade" in history was an aggressive military expedition which the feudal lords of Western Europe launched against Eastern countries from the end of the 11th century to the end of the 13th century under the deceptive religious slogan to "liberate" Jerusalem, "holy land" of Christianity, from the Moslems of the East.

The Catholic Church and the feudal lords and knights of Western Europe bent on plundering enormous areas of land and tens of thousands of pieces of gold, and the Italian merchants bent on grasping the Mediterranean trade, wearing a red pectoral cross, positively launched into invading the East. It was the Catholic Church which played the leading role in this invasion, and the Pope was the initiator and organizer of this invasion.

The crusaders, who invaded the Eastern countries, conquered and plundered several Moslem states in the beginning and even established "Latin Empire," which lasted for a while but fell in the end on account of the strong anti-aggression struggle of the Eastern people and other factors.

The "Crusade" launched 8 times over the long period of nearly 300 years, because of the deceptiveness and viciousness of the objectives of aggression, the persistence and length of time in the attempt to achieve the objectives, the ruthlessness and barbarousness of the method of war, has become one of the most typical wars of aggression in history. Subsequently, the "Crusade," "sanctifying" the aggressive objectives of war by a religious hypocrisy and a deceptive slogan for alleged respect for a political idea, is becoming a synonym for a war of aggression launched by a vicious method.

The imperialist reactionary circles, with a view to putting down by force the revolutionary advance of the people and their expanding and strengthening anti-imperialist sovereignty cause, tried to sustain their domination and expand their sphere of influence to wide areas of the world by fabricating newer "crusades" on several occasions.

Frightened by the dramatic growth of the revolutionary struggle of the international working class and of the liberation movement of the oppressed nations in the East following the victory of the October Revolution, the imperialists came out to launch an anticommunist "crusade" to obliterate the first state of the working class, the Soviet Union, and put down the international communist movement and the labor movement. In 1950 the U.S. imperialists, by driving into the aggressive Korean War the mercenaries of their 15 client states under the UN banner, went berserk in trying to force the Korean people into submission and realize their ambition for world hegemony by another "crusade."

But the organizers of such wars of aggression could not escape a bitter defeat every time nor were they able to realize any of their sweet dreams of "victory" and wealth calculated when starting the "invasion." Like the participants in the first "Crusade" who had gone to the East far across the sea only to fall into a deep chasm of death and destruction instead of wealth and land, the espousers and participants in all the subsequent "crusades" met exactly the same miserable fate of their predecessors.

Nonetheless, there are fellows who, oblivious to the lessons of history, are still seized with feverish anachronistic delusions of such wars of aggression to obliterate the anti-imperialist sovereignty cause of the people and restore their collapsing old position, and ultimately, rule the world.

Precisely the U.S. imperialists are playing the role of international military police by espousing a modern version of the "Crusade" everywhere in the world today and coming out to take direct charge of its execution, taking the place of the Catholic Church and the Pope who played the leading role in the "Crusade" of bygone days.

"Anticommunism" is a customary slogan which fabricators of the modern version of the "Crusade" are fond of putting forth and which is being utilized as a shield for so-called "sacred political idea" and "freedom."

It is a fact known widely that the machinations of aggression which the U.S. imperialists are launching in the Middle East are an extension of the direct armed intervention perpetrated in the name of the notorious "Eisenhowerism" early in 1957 on the excuse of filling the "vacuum" in the Middle East and opposing "International Communism."

When the Cuban revolution triumphed in January 1959, too, the U.S. imperialists brought politicoeconomic pressure to bear on Cuba and perpetrated direct military intervention under the deceptive slogan to protect the "idea of democracy of the Western Hemisphere" from the "threat of Communism," and have been launching an anticommunist "crusade" in Central America to prevent the revolutionary influence of Cuba from reaching Latin America. All the policies including the anti-Nicaraguan machinations which the U.S. imperialists are pursuing today are, in the final analysis, a continuation of the "crusade" begun long ago to prevent the emergence of a "second Cuba," a "third Cuba."

The U.S. imperialists, who are hostile to every liberation movement breaking out in any given region of the world, by linking it to Communism and making a most dastardly "anticommunist" racket and brutally suppressing it, are bent on preventing the victory of the idea of Communism and the influencing power of Socialism.

Such "anticommunist" madness of the U.S. imperialists is manifesting itself most plainly in the absurd warlike utterances of the Americans currently in power who are openly talking about turning "Communism into a heap of ashes of history."

The diabolical war maniac Reagan, threatening and blackmailing the world with policies several times more warlike than those of his predecessors, is pretending that such policies are all for the sake of "peace" and for saving mankind from the "threat of Communism." Their similarity to the deceptive religious slogan called "liberation of the holy land" put forth by the fabricators of the first "Crusade" is so close it is almost uncanny.

The modern version of the "Crusade" being perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists is characterized by the viciousness of the "anticommunist" madness and, at the same time, its shamelessness.

The medieval aggressive invaders, covering up their objectives of aggression with the face veil of religious idea, tried hard to rationalize the political, religious, and historical "propriety" of their invasion, but the U.S. imperialists, even without bothering to make such an ignoble apology, are acting plainly, shamelessly, as their brigandish nature dictates.

The rave of the U.S. imperialists that the invasion of Grenada was "in accord with the American foreign policy" and that in the future, too, they will hold such invasion as a "standard of action," as a "morality," bespeaks the shamelessness of the modern version of the "Crusade."

This is what graphically shows that today's version of the "Crusade" is an extremely reactionary maneuvering to take the whole world into their hands,

turn back by force the forward movement of mankind, and block the course of history, instead of simply pursuing the plunder of land and wealth as in bygone days.

Such "crusades" being perpetrated by different classes and strata in different regions in different historical periods have of course certain commonness and at the same time, differences. What is important is the historical commonness that the war of aggression being launched by the U.S. imperialists today, too, is destined to suffer the same fate of ignominious defeat as did the "crusades" in the past period.

It is too evident that the U.S. imperialists can never become the victor in the "crusade" which is becoming the aggressive global strategy to change by force the political map of the world and the military means for the realization.

Today the world is not in the medieval Dark Ages when the fabricators of the first "Crusade" ingeniously used the religious madness and chivalry, but in the era of the independent stand and attitude wherein the people, holding their destinies in their own hands, fight against all kinds of oppression, exploitation, and inequality. The imperialists, whatever political hypocrisy, economic enticement, and military pressure they may resort to, can no longer draw the people into a war of aggression or obliterate their struggle for sovereignty and liberation.

The modern version of the "Crusade" being launched by the U.S. imperialists is running into strong resistance everywhere in the world, and it is even repudiated by many Western countries. No small numbers of people, concerned that the U.S. imperialist adventurous Middle East policy, intervention machinations in Central America, and deployment of intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe could suck the world into the vortex of another world war, are warning their respective countries against getting involved in the dangerous war gamble of the U.S. imperialists.

The voice opposing such U.S. imperialist policy of aggression is ringing out of the United States too.

The expansion by the U.S. imperialists of the modern version of the "Crusade" proves positively once again that the U.S. imperialists are indeed the most barbaric, most heinous contemporary imperialists, that is, U.S. imperialism is not an "apostle of peace," but the author bringing the fiery clouds and misfortunes of war. This graphically shows the revolutionary peoples of the world that only when they give up any illusion of U.S. imperialism, firmly maintain a thorough anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. stand, and energetically launch the struggle to crush the aggression machinations of the scoundrels, can they regain their national dignity and sovereign rights, remove the danger of war, and defend the peace and security of the world.

Our people resolutely oppose the U.S. imperialist policy of anticommunist aggression launched everywhere in the world, and positively support the just cause of the peoples to defend their national independence and national dignity.



If the socialist countries, the nonaligned nations, and the revolutionary peoples of the world firmly unite and further strengthen the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, the U.S. imperialist modern version of the "Crusade" and their ambition for world hegemony will get smashed and the anti-imperialist sovereignty cause of the peoples will inevitably triumph.

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